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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NEW-YORK'S GOOD LEAD

A Combination Necessary to Take the Convention Elsewhere.

HARD WORK IS HAVING ITS EFFECT

Other Cities Now Realize that the Metropolis Stands the Best Chance for the Prize.

SILVER QUESTION CAUSES BITTERNESS

Free-Coinage Men Threaten a Split in the Party, but Succeed in Frightening Nobody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"If I were to make a prediction regarding the outcome of the contest for the convention I should say that New-York would lead on the first ballot, with Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis following, with about an equal number of votes, and Louisville trailing along behind with two or three votes."

This is the way Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee expressed his opinion upon the situation at 10 o'clock to-night, after he had talked with a majority of the members of the committee.

A committeeman who conversed with Mr. Harrity later said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. Harrity had told him that he was fearful of a combination of the friends of the Western cities against New-York in case the metropolis led on the first ballot, as he believes it will. Mr. Harrity has promised to vote for New-York as his first choice.

On the surface, New-York leads all competitors. The New-York boom apparently has taken possession of the capital. Nearly every man who has been at the Arlington to-night outside of the delegates from the Western cities, has worn a New-York badge. It is the general opinion that the New-York delegation has done wonderful work. Whether votes enough have been secured to land the prize is a question which cannot be answered at this time. Chairman Mason of the State Executive Committee said at 11 o'clock that there were 22 votes in sight. Col. De Frece declared that 23 votes had been pledged to New-York. John D. Crimmins, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to advance New-York's interests, says that there are nearly enough votes in sight to end the contest in New-York's favor on the first ballot.

Danger of Combination.

Right here comes in the point of Mr. Harrity's remark already quoted. Free silver men in the committee and outside of it are trying to effect a combination against New-York. Cincinnati was first mentioned by them as the right city to combine upon.

There is late to-night talk that Chicago is likely to be the winner. Some of the Western and Southern men who are not desirous of bringing the financial question into the contest naturally favor either Cincinnati or Chicago. The St. Louis men are more conservative to-night than they were yesterday or even this afternoon, when some of them were claiming 18 votes. The St. Louis leaders to-night have declined to furnish particulars concerning their canvass, contenting themselves with the declaration that they were rounding up their forces, and had not decided how many votes they would have to start with.

The talk about a combination against New-York has induced several members of the committee who originally favored a Western city to say they will support the New-York movement. There are signs of intense bitterness already, with the prospect of much excitement when the committee gets to voting.

A Silver Threat.

Senator Jones of Arkansas is quoted to-night as saying that if the committee selects New-York, the free-silver Democrats will immediately issue a call for another convention, to be held in the West. When this report was brought to the notice of a prominent member of the committee, who had been in favor of Chicago, but who will now vote for New-York, he said:

"If that statement is correct, and it represents the sentiments of the silver men, then I say let the trouble begin at once. If the party is to split upon free silver, I know of no better time than the present. The battle in the party must be fought out, I suppose, and the sooner we can have action the better it will be for all concerned. The sentiment involved in Mr. Jones's alleged statement is not acceptable to the average American. It smacks too much of the spirit which prevailed in this country just prior to 1860. If the issue proposed by the silver men is made to-morrow, then New-York ought to win."

Mr. Straus Indignant.

Isidor Straus of New-York, who came to Washington to-night to aid the New-York boom, was emphatic in his denunciation of the attitude of the enemies of the metropolis. "If," said he, "they are going to arguments against New-York as if everything that came from there was undemocratic and unworthy of being labeled with the free-silver idea of Democracy, perhaps there will be a day of reckoning in the future. After the place is fixed for holding the convention, the question of electing the candidate will assume some importance. No matter what that place may be, the present opponents of New-York will not forget then where New-York lies. There is no question of New-York's Democracy or of its fitness to be considered a Democratic stronghold, when the sinews of war are required and those dyed-in-the-wool Democrats who are now opposing the metropolis on financial grounds, may awaken to the realization that they cannot woo New-York and repel her at pleasure. As to the argument that the free-silver end of the Democratic Party is afraid to breathe the atmosphere of sound money for fear that they will be shaken in their faith, it is only necessary to say that they had better become more settled in that faith. So far as I am concerned, if I were a delegate to the National Convention, I would not be afraid of the cause that I advocate, or to have the convention meet in the midst of a silver camp. If my convictions were not well enough grounded to stand such a pressure I would be courageous enough to change my views. Only a fool is unwilling to hear the truth because it happens to be unpalatable."

A Sound-Money Majority.

Mr. Strauss's vigorous expressions are voiced by others who have been informed of the plot to deprive New-York of the convention. The majority of the National Committee is composed of sound-money men. if the issue is to be made along the silver line every member of this majority ought to vote for New-York, for the supporters of all the other cities in the race are using the silver cry in their efforts to beat her.

The St. Louis people are annoyed to-night over the statement that Senators Brice and Gorman are opposing them. They hoped to win over Brice, but had little expectation of getting Gorman's support because of his well-known attitude toward the St. Louis Press, which "roasted" him so vigorously a year ago, when the Tariff bill was being revised by Gorman, Brice & Co. Although Mr. Brice has been working underneath the surface in favor of Cincinnati, the impression is gaining ground that he is in favor of New-York. Neither Brice nor Gorman is willing to show his hand to the public at present.

Old members of the National Committee say to-night they do not recall a time immediately preceding the selection of a convention city where the outcome was so problematical as at the present.

New-York can take the credit of having convinced the Democratic Party that she is anxious to have the convention, and of having forced her detractors in the party to resort to every possible means to thwart her wishes.

The Administration Is Silent.

The Administration has not taken any part in the present struggle, the President evidently entertaining the belief that it is better that the question of the convention city should be fought out in the committee.

Strange as it may appear, the subject of Presidential candidates has not figured thus far in the contest. A great many members of the committee were asked to-night by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to outline their views regarding Presidential candidates, and, with one exception, they said that they have not given the matter a thought. Secretary Sheerin said that the Democrats of Indiana would present Gov. Matthews of Indiana as their candidate for the Presidency. "Gov. Matthews assuredly will be placed in nomination and receive the votes of the entire Indaian delegation," 'said Mr. Sheerin.

A Big Crowd of Workers.

There are now fully 100 New-Yorkers in Washington working in the interests of the metropolis. The list of arrivals to-night include G. Waldo Smith and Col. John R. Fellows, who are to present the claims of New-York to the committee; Robert B. Roosevelt, Ashbel P. Fitch, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Theodore Myers, James J. Martin, T. C. T. Crain, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Augustus F. Docharty, James W. Ridgway, Lawrence Delmour, Daniel F. Martin, Daniel M. (Wiskinkle) Donegan, and W. J. K. Kenny.

A New-York Meeting.

The Tammany delegation proper, went to the Shoreham. At 9:30 o'clock all the New-Yorkers gathered in Parlors C and D at the Arlington and listened to some very favorable reports submitted by the different committees appointed yesterday to labor with the members of the National Committee. It was a very enthusiastic gathering, and one unacquainted with the situation might gather from it the idea that New-York would win "in a canter."

The New-York representatives in this city held a meeting at 10 o'clock to-night. John D. Crimmins presided. The situation was briefly reviewed by several of those present, among them being Messrs. Gilroy, Straus, Mason, Breslin, and Thurber. Ex-Congressman Fitch, Postmaster Dayton, and Congressmen Cummings ,Sulzer, and Miner were among those in attendance. The speakers explained the progress that had been made, the difficulty they had had in convincing members of the committee that New-York was really in earnest in this matter, and the number of votes New-York was reasonably certain to secure.

All the members were exhorted to use their best endeavors to-morrow to advance New-York's interests, and the assurance was given that if this was properly done the prospects of success would be greatly enhanced.

All of the fifty-one members of the National Committee, or their proxies, who are few in number, are now in the city. Some of them did not arrive until to-night. Most of those who came yesterday went to the Arlington at an early hour to-day and talked with Chairman Harrity and Secretary Sheerin. At one time the parlors occupied by Messrs. Harrity and Sheerin contained a dozen or more committeemen who had dropped in to see how the land lay. Most of these gentlemen gave evasive answers to questions put to them by newspaper men concerning their preferences. As the day advanced the Arlington lobby and the different headquarters took on an air of great activity.

New-York badges were very abundant, and the members of the New-York delegation were early on the ground. Some of them did not retire until nearly daylight, the quest for votes having kept them busily employed with committeemen who kept late hours. Some of the members of the National Committee, who would have liked to retire not later than midnight, found it impossible to do so because of the importunities of the representatives of the different cities.

New-Yorkers Form Plans.

There was a meeting this morning of the New-York men in the room of John D. Crimmins, at the Arlington, at which some reports were received of the work already done, and plans were formulated for the remainder of the campaign. Every man in the delegation was full of hope of New-York's final success. It has been the plan of the leaders to assign one or two men to each member of the National Committee. In addition, every New-York member of Congress has been urged to put his shoulder to the wheel in favor of New-York. Quite early in the day the claim was made that New-York would have at least 20 votes on the first ballot, and later this number was enlarged to 22. It was impossible to find a New-York man who would acknowledge that New-York would get less than 20 votes to begin with.

The enthusiasm of the New-Yorkers appeared to have a dispiriting effect upon some of the other boomers. Badges were distributed by Chairman Mason and his associates to everybody who visited the headquarters, so that before night every other man in the Arlington lobby had one pinned to his lappel. Late in the afternoon George A. Kessler of New-York procured a thousand boutonnieres, to which men attached satin ribbons containing the word "New-York" in gilt letters. These went like hot cakes. About this time it was generally conceded that, so far as surface indications went, the New-York boom was in a very healthy condition.

John A. Mason, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of New-York, said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK

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SYNDICATE IS DISSOLVED

J. Pierpont Morgan Makes a Statement to Subscribers to His Plan.

FEELS SURE OF THE LOAN'S SUCCESS

His Communication with the President —Every Influence in the Banker's Power Pledged to Assist the Government.

Reports current in the last few days that the bond syndicate organized by J. Pierpont Morgan would be dissolved took definite shape yesterday, when the subscribers to his plan received each a note of formal release, accompanied by the following printed statement, over Mr. Morgan's signature:

23 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 14, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: In sending you formal notice of the dissolution of the United States Bond Syndicate, in which you have cooperated, it is proper that I should make some statement showing why the syndicate was formed, what action has been taken on its behalf, and why it is now dissolved.

On the 23d of December last I was invited to Washington for a conference. During my visit there, as I have verbally stated to every one who has conferred with me on the subject, no negotiations for a loan were commenced or even suggested, nor was there then or since any agreement or request that I should take any steps preparatory to making a contract.

The result of my visit was that I came to the following conclusions:

First—That the President and Secretary of the Treasury were determined to use every power at their command to restore and maintain the gold reserve.

Second—That no steps would be taken, or even any preparatory negotiations commenced until it was ascertained what action, if any, Congress would be likely to take in response to the appeal of the President for adequate and improved means for making such restoration.

Third—That the Executive Department would prefer, if possible, to secure $200,000,000 of gold in order to avoid any probable necessity for a similar negotiation before the meeting of the new Congress in 1897.

Fourth—That it was absolutely certain that no adequate relief could be obtained from Congress, and that no bill could be passed through the Senate for the improvement of the monetary system of the country.

Upon my return, appreciating to the full the gravity of the situation, and keenly alive to the fact that early action was essential, and in order that I might be prepared, if called upon, to act promptly, I took steps to ascertain to what extent it would be possible to secure the co-operation of capitalists, institutions, and others in forming a syndicate which would agree to sell to the United States Government $200,000,000 of gold coin.

In my efforts, while far from sanguine as to the result, the ready acquiescence of James Stillman, Esq., President of the National City Bank, New-York; Edward D. Adams, Esq., with full power representing the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany; John A. Stewart, Esq., President of the United States Trust Company; Pliny Fisk, Esq., of Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, and others, to all of whom I am deeply grateful, encouraged me to proceed.

The contract, as prepared and signed by the participants, did not stipulate whether the purchase should be by private contract or by public offer. The only proviso (in addition to the important one that no gold should be withdrawn from the Treasury) was that the minimum amount of the contract should be $100,000,000, and the maximum the full amount of participations which might be secured before it became necessary to act, not exceeding $200,000,000.

The applications for participations far exceeded my expectations. At the end of three or four days the total of $200,000,000 was reached, and I had in my hands full authority which would enable me, whenever and however the Executive might decide to act, to secure that amount of gold for the Treasury reserve in exchange for United States bonds.

The participants may be divided into four classes:

First—Institutions, banking firms, and others in Europe who were prepared, if necessary, to ship the amount of their participation in gold to this side.

Second—Banks, savings banks, trust companies, and private individuals throughout the United States in possession of the actual gold coin who desired to secure bonds, either for investment or as a basis for National bank circulation.

Third—Banks in New-York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities in possession of gold, who, without necessarily desiring bonds for investment, were willing to aid in the movement to sustain the Treasury reserve, and exchange their gold for United States bonds, expecting afterward to sell the same in the market.

Fourth—Institutions, banking firms, and others, who, without being in possession of the actual gold, were willing and able to obtain that gold, at whatever cost, for deposit with the Treasury in payment for bonds, provided the movement contemplated could be carried out.

I may add for your information that the $200,000,000 participations were about equally divided between the four classes indicated.

The formation of the syndicate being completed, I commenced negotiations for the permanent placing of a portion of the loan by public issue in Europe, should a contract with the Government be made.

The London market was unfortunately closed to us, owing to causes to which I need not refer. I, therefore, through the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, opened negotiations for public issues in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, which negotiations were practically concluded, and, had it been possible to proceed further, doubtless a very large amount in bonds of small denominations would have found a permanent place in those countries, to the great advantage of every interest.

After waiting a few days for some announcement or invitation from Washington, and realizing that every day's delay was serious in the face of the growing tension in financial affairs, on Saturday, Jan. 4, I sent by messenger the following letter to the President:

"NEW-YORK, 219 MADISON AVENUE, Jan. 4, 1896.

"To the President, Washington, D. C.:

"SIR: It is with great hesitation that I venture to address you in relation to the present financial situation.

"As you are doubtless well aware, financial affairs are approaching a serious crisis,

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THE MACHINE FIGHTING FOR LORD

Political Spoilsmen Think as a Commissioner the Yates County Man Would Block the Civil Service Reform.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance will meet to-morrow morning and consider the nomination of George P. Lord of Yates County, who was recently named by Gov. Morton to be a Civil Service Commissioner.

In spite of Mr. Lord's record as a partisan politician and the fact that he has been opposed by several correspondents of Gov. Morton, the Senate may confirm him. The machine politicians want him in the Civil Service Board to help break down that system and create loopholes through which spoilsmen may crawl to office.

There was almost a commotion at the Executive office to-day. Some one who saw fit to give advice to Gov. Morton got George P. Lord mixed up with George D. Lord, who represented one of the Monroe County districts in the Assembly in 1871 and 1872. He was then a Democrat, and voted with Tweed on party questions. The record of the latter was given to the Governor as that of George P. Lord.

Republicans at once rushed to the rescue, and, taking advantage of the situation, tried to counteract the criticism of George P. Lord by claiming that the latter was suffering unjustly. Some who have not very long or very good memories informed a TIMES correspondent that it was George D. Lord who had been in the Assembly in Tweed's time, and had supported some of the measures of that statesman.

"George P. Lord served in the Senate in the early eighties," said two or three Senators. "It was George D. Lord who was in the Assembly in Tweed's time."

This argument is not effective. George P. Lord, the present candidate for Civil Service Commissioner, was a member of the Assembly from Yates County in 1871. He succeeded W. T. Remer. He voted for James W. Husted for Speaker. George D. Lord of Monroe was also there. He was a Democrat. His father, Jarvis Lord of Monroe, was in the Senate at the same time. So was William M. Tweed, and all three of the Lords voted for one or two bills which, good, bad, or indifferent, had Tweed's support.

George P. Lord, the present candidate, was in the Assembly the next year, and served on the Committees on Public Education and on Charitable and Religious Societies. The next year, he was succeeded by Morris B. Flinn, of Yates.

George P. Lord served in the Senate in 1880-3. He is a banker. He is a machine politician of a pronounced type. He is rated about as much of a civil service reformer as Jacob M. Patterson. On at least one occasion he has been a candidate for the same political office as Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and has gotten out of the race and given a clear field to the latter, so that in recommending him for Civil Service Commissioner, the Lieutenant Governor was doing a favor which may have been inspired by gratitude.

If Mr. Lord should be confirmed, and thus become a part of Gov. Morton's administration, his friends say the fact would plague him in his Presidential aspirations. They hope the Senate will refuse to confirm Mr. Lord.

DID HE JUMP FROM THE PILGRIM?

A Missing New-York Man Said to Have Sailed on the Steamer.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 15.—It was learned this afternoon that James Clarke, a New-York business man, is missing, and it is thought that he jumped from the steamer Pilgrim into the Sound last Monday night.

He came to this city on the steamer Saturday night, and went to the boat again Sunday night. The boat does not sail Sundays, and, after he had waited around a couple of hours, he was ordered ashore. He complied willingly and returned to the steamer on Monday night. He took passage for New-York, and in the morning his hat and coat were found, but there were no traces of him.

He was about sixty years, well dressed, had gray hair, cut closely, and a gray mustache.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—Block Island has a big mystery which the fishermen are trying to solve. The body of a man about 5 feet 8 inches tall, dressed in black clothes, cutaway coat, buttoned shoes, and having a sandy mustache, was washed ashore today on the north side. There was a bullet hole in the head. A ring on the second finger was marked "E. C. to A. C., May 7, 1867." In the man's pocket was found 46 cents. The man was either a suicide or a victim of a murder committed on a Sound steamer. He is supposed to be James Clark, a broker, with an office at 20 Nassau Street, New-York, whose home was at Plainfield, N. J.

THERE WAS DYNAMITE IN THE CELLAR

The Owner of the Burning House Gave Timely Warning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The house of Frank Kennedy in Highland Park was entirely destroyed by fire and an explosion this afternoon. The flames broke out in the kitchen.

The six-year-old daughter, Edna, of the owner of the house, was rescued from the building with much difficulty, and was badly burned. She was found lying on the floor of the kitchen, which was then burning fiercely. She was unconscious from the smoke, and her clothing had caught fire. She will recover.

The Fire Department of this city turned out to help fight the flames, but could do little, because of lack of water. When they finally did obtain a stream and had started to direct it at the flames, Mr. Kennedy arrived, and, rushing toward the firemen, shouted:

"Get back! There's dynamite in the cellar!"

The firemen dropped their hose and ran away. The crowd that had gathered took warning also, and fled.

There was an explosion a few minutes later, and the timbers, bricks, and burning embers flew in every direction.

Killed by a Rapid-Transit Train.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Jan. 15.—A train on the Rapid Transit Railroad, bound from St. George to South Beach, struck a horse and wagon at this place at 6 o'clock this evening, and the man who was driving was instantly killed. Nothing was found which gave any clue to his identity.

The horse was wandering along the track. No explanation could be found of how it got there. If it strayed upon the embankment from Arietta Street it must have passed between the station platforms, but no one saw it. If it came upon the embankment from the south end, the horse traversed a trestle only partly filled in for 300 yards.

Childish Amusement.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Lambert Nelson, 51 Grove Street, went to a near-by grocery store this noon, after having locked her two children, two and three years old respectively, in the house. When she returned the children were dancing around a heap of blazing rags and paper in the middle of the kitchen floor.

They had gathered all the loose material they could find, and, after pouring kerosene on it, set it on fire. The house was saved.

Thousands Starving in St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 15.—Reports of severe destitution come from all parts of the coast. The Telegram, the Government organ, confesses that 1,000 families are starving in this city, and urges that prompt measures be taken to save those who are perishing.

Tennessee Pension Agent Arrested.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Pension Agent Brandon was arrested here to-day by order of United States Marshal McKenzie on the charge of violating the pension laws. Major Brandon is the Republican candidate for Mayor. He went to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Apollinaris Spring Water is popular because it is pure. Its medicinal properties make it good for everybody. Ask your grocer for it.—Adv.

MAY IGNORE UNCLE SAM

Talk of Great Britain Treating with Venezuela Direct.

TO REAFFIRM THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Senate Committee Preparing a Report in Which a Decided Stand Will Be Taken—Pan-American Union Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Later information concerning the report from London that the British Ministry may find a way out of the Venezuelan dispute by resuming diplomatic relations with Venezuela as the first step in the desired direction, points to the conclusion that if anything has been done in the way suggested the information is to be had in London and not here. It is possible that some approach has been made through Ambassador Bayard to secure the good offices of the President in restoring the former diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela, but up to this time nothing is known of it at the Department of State.

It is stated positively that no request for the good offices of President Cleveland has been made by either Great Britain or Venezuela. Such a proposition, made even tentatively, would be regarded with great satisfaction by the Administration, and there is no doubt that it would meet with the approval of the citizens of three countries, who are trusting that there will be a fair and peaceful settlement of the boundary controversy.

Report Is Delayed.

It was expected that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations would this morning report the Monroe doctrine resolution to the Senate, but action was deferred until Friday, when a special meeting will be called. The delay was partly due to a Hawaiian cable hearing given during the early hours of the session, and the desire of Mr. Turpie still further to consider the subject before taking definite and positive action.

All members of the committee were present but Mr. Mills. The resolution, when it is reported to the Senate, will be found to be of a pronounced and positive tone. Much care has been given to the wording of the text. It is thought that the committee will take the ground that Congressional action is superior to Presidential utterances, and in line with this belief it is understood that the committee will close the opening left in Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message, through which many profess to believe Great Britain may pass to a settlement between herself and Venezuela alone.

The resolution will declare the acquisition of any territory by any foreign power, by conquest, cession, purchase, or otherwise, to be an unfriendly act to the United States and will be intended as a warning to Great Britain not to attempt to purchase the disputed territory.

The resolution will be agreed to at Friday's meeting and reported to the Senate at once. Action in that body will be urged and there appears to be little doubt but that it will speedily pass.

Earlier in the day Representative McCormick, accompanied by Admiral Irwin, appeared before the committee to urge the passage of a bill to provide telegraphic communication between the United States the Hawaiian Islands, and Japan. No action was taken on the bill.

Indians Want to Fight.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a letter from two Indians in Oklahoma Territory, offering their service to the Government should war be declared with Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary question. The letter is unique in expression and chirography. It reads:

"Qu-as-a-po-c-ka, a Kickapoo brave, and No-to-sa-gua, a famous Sac and Fox scalper, desire the Good Father to know that if the British lion insists on a piece of Venezuela they stand ready to march through to the frozen zones of the Eskimo and scalp the British as they go. I do suggest a present of a pair of blankets that the impending blizzard may not chill the ardor of their patriotic blood."

For a Pan-American Union.

It was learned to-day that the original draft of the address delivered this morning to the President by the new Ecuadorian Minister contained a reference to the necessity for a union of all American countries to sustain the Monroe doctrine, but that this was omitted from the Minister's speech at the suggestion of either the State Department or of some of the Pan-American diplomatists who are interested in the project. Some of the diplomatic representatives from South America and Central America have received credentials to any conference that may be called for the purpose of organizing such a league.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE

A Short Session of a Few of the Members.

Some of the members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the Venezuelan matter met at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at 32 Nassau Street, and remained for about half an hour behind closed doors.

Ex-Mayor Abram Hewitt, Chairman, was there, and Oscar S. Straus and Carl Schurz. While the meeting was in progress Seth Low, President of Columbia College, entered. He staid a short time. Not long after his arrival came Alexander E. Orr. When the committee adjourned at noon it was said there was positively nothing to make public. The committee will shortly meet again.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Hewitt said:

"It is generally understood among people interested in mining enterprises that Venezuela is extremely unhealthy. It lies close to the equator and a very great portion of it is a swamp. From this swamp region rise miasmatic exhalations which make it impossible for the white man to live there at all and even for the native very dangerous. Every year there are inundations and overflowings of the rivers and the swamps become a veritable sea of miasmatic gases. No white man can work in the mines for three days without taking fever, and a native is usually disabled in nine months. It is a region no one should desire to own, but which everybody should desire to get rid of. I would consider it criminal to organize a company to work those gold fields. The white men would turn the mines into a vast mausoleum."

AN APPEAL FOR ARBITRATION.

American Humane Education Society Addresses Congress.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the American Humane Education Society, held to-day, resolutions presented by President Angell were unanimously passed asking Congress whether it would not be well for our Government to ask in a most kind and friendly manner the Government of Great Britain to appoint a commission similar to our own, to consider the Venezuelan difficulty, and to appoint upon that commission, if there be no serious objection, William E. Gladstone as one of the Commissioners; that the commissions hold their sessions in Paris; that each commission submit to the other all evidence which comes before it; that if the two commissions shall then fail to agree, each shall chose an arbitrator, and they two a third, and that the Board of Arbitration so chosen shall decide to report to each Government what, in its judgment, may seem to be the duty of each nation in regard to the matter in dispute.

Naval Reserve for Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 15.—A branch of the Navy League was organized here today with a large number of members. G. A. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, is Honorary President. One of the objects of the league is to bring about the establishment, if possible, at Halifax, Vancouver, and other suitable ports, of ships in which Canadian seamen may be drilled in gunnery and qualify themselves for the naval reserve force of the empire.

Peaceful Settlement Advocated.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—At the conference of the International Arbitration League, held this evening, under the Presidency of Sir John Lubbock, a resolution was adopted advocating a pacific settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary question and the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration between England and the United States.

GREENWAY WINS IN MANITOBA

Premier's Stand on the School Question Indorsed—Gains Supporters in the Legislature.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 15.—The Manitoba general elections, held to-day to secure a mandate from the people on the schools issue, resulted in the almost unanimous return of Premier Greenway's Government. In the last House Greenway had twenty-seven followers out of the forty members of the Legislature. Indications are to-night that his strength in the new House will be increased by four, or thirty-one in all.

The sole issue, except in isolated districts, was the question of upholding the right of the Province to make its own educational laws and to administer the same without Federal interference. Manitoba passed an act in 1890 abolishing State aid to Roman Catholic schools and adopting a system of national schools. The Catholics appealed to the highest courts in the realm to have this act overruled, but met with reverses in every instance, till last year, when the Imperial Privy Council, in London, rendered judgment, giving the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa power to re-establish separate schools.

An order to that effect was accordingly forwarded from the Ottawa Government to Premier Greenway's Government. His reply was a stern refusal to act. A second order was given. Greenway again refused to establish schools, and to-day he appealed to the Manitobans to either indorse or condemn his stand. They have almost unanimously indorsed it, but the supporters of separate schools made a bitter struggle.

Returns up to midnight show the election of 31 Greenway men, 5 Oppositionists, 3 Independents. One district is still in doubt.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S CHILD UPSET

The Ponies Drawing Her Carriage Scared by an Electric Car.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary and Mrs. Lamont experienced a half hour of anxiety this afternoon. Their youngest child, Frances, was out riding with her nurse. The ponies became frightened at the electric cars and overturned the light carriage, throwing the driver, the nurse, and Frances into a ditch.

A short time before, the little girl had complained of the cold, and the nurse had taken her on the seat near her and had wrapped her securely in the buffalo robe. This broke her fall, and she escaped without injury.

The nurse was cut about the head, but the driver was not seriously hurt, although dragged some distance.

The first message to Mrs. Lamont gave only enough particulars to cause her the greatest solicitude. There was rejoicing when the party reached home, just before Mrs. Lamont's reception began.

THREE MEN ADRIFT ON LAKE ERIE

They Signaled for Help near Cleveland, but Were Not Rescued.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—Workmen near Glenville, a suburban town east of here, saw three men on an ice floe signaling to the shore for help Monday afternoon. Before the alarm could be given, the men drifted out of sight.

No clue has been found to the missing men. Their identity is not known. Hope has been abandoned that they will be found alive.

The fire tug Clevelander steamed up and down the shore for miles, and made several trips far out in the lake. Glenville citizens followed the shore for several miles. While there are many floating cakes of ice, no trace of the missing men was found.

GEORGE RAINES IN THE SHEA CASE AGAIN

Retained by the Attorney General to Oppose a New Trial.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Attorney General Hancock announced this afternoon that he had written to George Raines of Rochester, asking him to take charge of the "Bat" Shea case again, and to make ready the People's case in opposition to the motion to be made to the courts by Shea's counsel for a new trial for their client.

The Attorney General has instructed Mr. Raines to get any aid he may need in the preparation of the case, and it is the expectation that Mr. Raines will employ ex-Assistant District Attorney Fagan of Troy, who aided in prosecuting Shea during his trial for murder.

A FATAL DUEL IN TENNESSEE

A Place in a School and a Young Woman the Joint Cause.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—A fatal duel took place in Rutherford County this morning between Prof. Edgar E. Puryear and Prof. John Harrell, both prominent young men.

They had a dispute about a place in a school. A young woman also figured in the case. Puryear received a fatal wound.

Next G. A. R. Encampment at Utica.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The State Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic this afternoon selected Utica as the place for the holding of the State Encampment, and fixed the date May 19 and 20.

Young Capt. Graeber's Leg Broken.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 15.—Andrew Graeber, a pupil and Captain of Company A of Kyle's Military Institute of this place, whose home is in New-York City, while skating on Mitchell's Lake this afternoon fell and broke his leg.

Granger Bank Teller a Defaulter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—William Wittland, receiving teller of the Grangers' Bank, has defrauded that institution out of over $12,000. Wittland has disappeared and the surety company is looking for him.

Students Plead Guilty to Burglary.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 15.—The students, Humphrey and Miller, who were arrested two months ago for burglary, pleaded guilty when arraigned in court to-day and were sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

KAISER WILHELM HOOTED

Expressions of Resentment at a Meeting in Manchester.

BALFOUR ON THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Transvaal's Government Founded on an Artificial Basis Unjust to the Uitlanders.

AMERICA'S FORWARD POLICY NOT WANTED

It Would Be Hard if Anglo-Saxon Common Sense Could Not Settle Venezuela Dispute Without War.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—At a meeting in Manchester this evening, over which he presided, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in the course of an address which he delivered, made incidental mention of Emperor William of Germany, which was greeted by his hearers with groans and hoots.

Mr. Balfour admitted, with sorrow and reluctance, that the concert of action of the European powers had failed to introduce reforms in the Government of Turkey, without which, he feared, it would be impossible to hope for an early settlement of the Eastern question.

Referring to the Transvaal difficulty, Mr. Balfour declared that he could not discuss the gravity of the offense of those who would be arraigned for their operations in the South African Republic, but he would say he was sure that those who were responsible for the movement there were not guided by mean, sordid motives.

The Government, he said, was of the opinion that it was impossible for affairs in the Transvaal to reach a satisfactory condition while its Government was founded upon so artificial and inequitable a basis as it is at present, the Uitlanders, who are vastly in the majority, paying the greater proportion of the taxes and not having the smallest share in the Government.

President Kruger, Mr. Balfour admitted, had displayed great generosity and political wisdom, and he hoped, therefore, that the promised reforms would not be delayed longer than was necessary. It is beyond question that the Transvaal Republic is free in the administration of its internal affairs, but its external affairs are subject to the control of Great Brtain.

Call it suzerainty or by any other name chosen, there is no mistaking this fact, and that foreign interference will not be permitted. At this point the speaker was interrupted by prolonged cheers. Nevertheless, Mr. Balfour said, he was not aware that any foreign country was prepared to dispute the doctrine. The statement was greeted with renewed cheers.

Touching upon the Venezuelan dispute, Mr. Balfour said the people of the United States of America appeared to suspect Great Britain of running counter to the Monroe doctrine. He dilated upon this doctrine, construing it to the effect that the American continent must not be regarded as a field for European colonization, and that European nations were not entitled to interfere in the domestic affairs of the New World, and said that the United States and Great Britain concurred in this construction.

He was not aware, he continued, that there had been any change of mind, and did not believe it would be possible to find an individual in the country who was desirous of what is known as a forward policy in America. Great Britain was content, and always had been content to do the best for the colonies she possessed there, and did not wish to interfere with other States, or to acquire more territory.

He believed that if the Venezuelan Government had requested British protection, the honor would have been declined by every statesman namable. He referred respectively to the long duration of the boundary dispute, to Lord Salisbury's dispatch, to the progress of compiling documents relating to the matter here and to the appointment of a United States commission to determine the boundary, and added that it would be hard, indeed, if the common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race was unable to settle any dispute without war. [Cheers.]

Mr. Balfour said he had been deeply and painfully impressed with the different manner in which war is regarded in England as compared with the view apparently taken of it by some sections of the American population. War with the United States of America appeared to himself and doubtless to his hearers also to be enveloped with the unnatural horror of a civil war, which, with any nation, is a terror to be avoided at all costs except dishonor. Beyond their common ancestry, language and civilization, he believed, he said, that the British people had a pride of race which embraced every English-speaking community in the world, and an Anglo-Saxon patriotism.

He admitted, with sorrow, that such feelings, judging from newspaper articles on the subject, were not shared by a large section of the American people, who appeared to regard a war with England as a thing to be lightly indulged in, an exhilarating exercise, a gentle stimulus. This distressing and horrible view, he declared, he could not believe was the permanent adoption of any large section of the people of the United States.

Mr. Balfour dwelt at length upon the sentimental aspect of the question, and said he trusted and believed the day would come when better statesmen in authority and more fortunate than even Monroe would assert a doctrine between English-speaking peoples under which war would be impossible. [Cheers.]

He deprecated the pessimist view taken of the future by some, and asserted his disbelief that public opinion on either side of the Atlantic, or in Europe would permit the outbreak of war. Moreover, he could not see that England had cause for a quarrel with any nation on the face of the world. England, Mr. Balfour said, did not desire anybody's territory and had no wish to interfere with any existing interest, but if war must come he did not think she had any reason to be afraid. He did not believe there had been a moment in the recent history of the empire when it was a better fighting machine than it is at present.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour alluded to the increase in the navy, and said he believed that it would not be called into action, but if by any mischance the people of England should be called upon to fight for their country, he did not believe that the

issue of the conflict would be diminished glory or diminished power of the British Empire.

Upon the conclusion of his speech Mr. Balfour was enthusiastically cheered.

SURRENDERED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Conference Between Sir Hercules Robinson and Kruger Satisfactory.

PRETORIA, Jan. 15.—It has been finally settled that Dr. Jameson and his officers shall be conveyed as prisoners to England, where they will be arraigned before the proper tribunals.

The rank and file of Dr. Jameson's invading party have arrived at Volksrust, whence they will proceed for Natal, and later be sent to England to be dealt with as the Government of Great Britain may see fit.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has started on his return to Cape Town. Circumstances connected with the changes in the Cape Ministry hastened his departure.

The conference between Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger of the South African Republic has been concluded, and it is believed that it has been entirely satisfactory as regards all matters in which Dr. Jameson and his followers are concerned.

The other questions which require settlement have been deferred. The British officials speak in the highest terms of the moderation displayed by President Kruger, and declare it to be untrue that he has made any inordinate demands. Some of the Uitlanders who were arrested at Johannesburg have been released.

It is ascertained that the "Clement" mentioned in the list of prisoners of Dr. Jameson's force, which was issued by the British South Africa Company, is not Victor Clement, the mining engineer, as at first supposed, but a man named Clement Atkins. Victor Clement was not among those arrested.

The African Critic has received a dispatch from Johannesburg, which says that the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jamesen and his followers was prematurely made, which fact was due to the treachery of renegade Uitlanders.

Ten More British Cruisers Projected.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Admiralty has asked for tenders from Clyde shipyards for the construction of ten British cruisers of the type of the Pelorus, which is in course of construction at the Government dockyard at Sheerness. The Pelorus is rated as a third-class cruiser, of 2,135 tons and 7,000 horse power, which will carry eight guns.

ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION BEGUN

Congregational Home Missionary Society in Session.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society began its annual convention in the Bible House, Astor Place, yesterday morning, with a large number of delegates in attendance. The convention is composed of the officers and Executive Committee of the National Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, with the Secretary and one representative from each State auxiliary society.

The Rev. Dr. William Ives Washburn of New-York City was elected Chairman and the Rev. Washington Choates of this city Secretary. After effecting its organization the convention considered amendments of the compact entered into three years ago between the National society and the State auxiliaries. The amendments proposed, which occupied the attention of the convention during the entire day session, define the relations between the National and State societies, and suggest new methods for the strengthening of home missionary work throughout the United States. The society will continue its deliberations on the amendments at 10 o'clock this morning.

Prominent among those in attendance were the Rev. Dr. J. D. Kingsbury,, Bradford, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. William A. Robinson, Middletown, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. J. J. Blaisdell, Beloit, Wis.; the Rev. Dr. William H. Warren, Lansing, Mich.; the Rev. Dr. James Tompkins, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. R. G. Kent, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, New-York City; the Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the Rev. A. T. Hillman, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. William H. Moore, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. J. G. Frazier, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. Alexander McGregor, Pawtucket, R. I.; the Rev. C. B. Rice, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. T. R. McCloud, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. William B. Howland, Treasurer of the National Society of Home Missions, New-York.

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Decreased in 1895 as Compared with the Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of December, 1895, and during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
December	$92,568,503	$84,876,846
Twelve months ended Dec. 31	824,896,522	825,102,248

In December last the exports exceeded the imports by $30,358,146. In December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $22,741,415.

During the twelve months ended December, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $23,269,884.

In December, 1895, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $14,170,299, and during the twelve months ended December, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $72,065,687.

The excess of exports of silver over imports during the twelve months ended December, 1895, was $42,559,876.

REQUESTS OF THE LABOR FEDERATION

Want to be Exempt from Prosecution Under Conspiracy Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The State Federation of Labor Convention to-day adopted resolutions providing that the legislative committee of the organization seek to effect the exemption of labor organizations from the provisions of the conspiracy laws and providing that the committee seek to have the State Legislature prohibit by legal enactment the use of sandbags on stages in theatres throughout this State.

These resolutions were referred:

Calling upon all workingmen to form themselves into an independent political party to do effective work toward substituting co-operation for capitalism; asking that a committee be appointed to call on the State Canal Commissioners to request that all Inspectors of Canals appointed be members of labor organizations; asking that the organization denounce any attempt to repeal the barbers' Sunday closing law, and asking that indorsement be given to Assemblyman McGraw's bill extending the provisions of said law to New-York City and Saratoga, and asking the Legislature to enact a more liberal excise law for New-York City.

THINKS HIS WIFE SHOULD SUPPORT HIM

Joseph Miller Turned Over His Property to Escape Creditors.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Joseph Miller of Irvington has asked the Overseer of the Poor of Clinton Township to compel his wife to support him. Miller says his wife drove him from home.

He indorsed notes for friends, and, fearing he might be called upon for payment, he transferred his property to his wife. Under the circumstances he was convinced that his wife should be compelled to support him.

Overseer Casey visited Mrs. Miller, who said her husband had squandered two fortunes, and the house in which they lived was all they had left. This she was willing to transfer back to him, if he should be compelled to support her and the children, but not otherwise.

Indigestion

Is due to inactivity of the stomach, liver, and bowels. It leads to chronic dyspepsia and causes great suffering. It is cured by

Hood's Pills

For sale by all druggists; 25 cents.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

NEW SCHOOL LEGISLATION

Another Bill Prepared for Submission by Superintendent Skinner—The Course of Study Described.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has prepared a bill repealing the law of 1894 which provides for the study in the public schools of the State of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. The Superintendent has prepared another bill, which will be introduced to-morrow, adding two new sections to the general public instruction law, which provides for such a course of study in the public schools without the objectionable features contained in the original law. The new sections are as follows:

Provision shall be made in every course of study in all the public schools or public school systems of the State for instruction in the following subjects, viz.: Arithmetic, geography, English grammar, American history, reading, writing, spelling, and physiology and hygiene, including the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. It shall be the duty of the Trustees and Boards of Education, having jurisdiction over public schools, to prescribe courses of study which shall include at least the foregoing subjects; and all pupils, when sufficiently advanced, shall study each of these subjects until they have passed such tests as may be required for promotion from particular grades or departments. Nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the power of local school authorities to add to courses of study such other subjects as in their judgment should be pursued in the schools under their charge. All Regents' examinations in physiology and hygiene shall include a due proportion of questions on the nature of alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics, and their effects on the human system. In all normal schools, teachers' training classes, and teachers' institutes, adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching the branches herein enumerated, and no person shall be licensed to teach in any of the public schools of the State who has not passed a satisfactory examination at least in each of the said subjects and the best methods of teaching the same.

Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction that the provisions of this act have been willfully or intentionally violated or evaded by the local school authorities of any city or district, it shall be in the power of said Superintendent, and it shall be his duty, to withhold the public money to which said city or district may be entitled, as provided by Section 13 of Title I. of the "Consolidated School Law."

The annual report of Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction is about completed for the year 1895. The statistical portion of it has been tabulated and contains figures of much interest to those who are concerned in the welfare of education in this State.

The number of school districts in the State is 11,771, and the number of scholars between five and twenty-one years of age June 30, 1895, was 1,946,245. The number of children attending school during the school year was 1,158,343. The average daily attendance during the school year was 757,496. The average number of days school was in session in all districts in the State was 176. The number of private schools in the State is 1,118, and the number of children who attended private schools was 165,860.

The number of teachers employed is: Male, 5,476; female, 30,148; total, 35,624. The number of teachers employed who were graduated from normal schools was 4,750, and the number of teachers employed who had attended normal schools without graduating was 2,571. The number of teachers employed who were licensed by the State Superintendent was 1,557, and the number of teachers employed who were licensed by local officers was 28,566.

The number of volumes in school district libraries is 749,489, with an estimated value of $749,489. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1895, for school district libraries was $132,939. The amount expended for apparatus was $502,104. The number of school districts observing Arbor Day was 8,450, and the number of trees planted was 15,073. The general school expenditures were as follows:

Wages of common-school teachers	$12,908,884
Buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, &c.	4,859,135
Other expenses incident to support of common school	2,543,094
Normal schools from general fund and free-school funds	430,407
Teachers' training classes	90,704
Teachers' institutes	33,835
Uniform examinations	12,107
Salaries of School Commissioners	113,619
District libraries	132,939
School apparatus	502,124
Institutions for deaf and dumb (seven in number)	215,787
New-York institutions for blind	44,105
Department of Public Instruction	44,559
American Museum of Natural History, New-York City	18,019
Fees of County Treasurers	5,745
Indian schools	11,172
For Indian youths at normal schools	431
Printing and binding school registers and Trustees' reports	5,200
Arbor Day expenses	2,229
Compulsory education	1,966
Total	$21,976,141

Receipts and apportionment of State school moneys for 1895, exclusive of local taxes, were as follows:

Receipts:	
State school tax	$3,361,500
Common-school fund	177,000
United States deposit fund	75,000
Apportionment:	
District quotas	2,666,600
Aggregate attendance quota	928,151
Salaries of School Commissioners	115,500
Supervision in cities and villages	86,700
Libraries	45,000
State Teachers' Library	10,000
Contingent fund	4,827
Indian schools	3,721

The report will soon be submitted to the Legislature.

TEA TRADERS TRY TO TAX TEA

Congress to be Petitioned in the Interest of the Pure Article.

A powerful committee of the Tea Trade of the United States has been appointed to try and induce Congress to impose a duty on tea. The arguments advanced by the Tea Traders are that the United States, being the one country where duty is not levied on tea, has become "the dumping ground for the refuse of the world." The fact that tea is duty free in the States has not in practice lowered the retail price of the commodity, consumers having been educated to pay from 50 to 60 cents per pound for tea, although its average wholesale price is but 14.6 cents per pound. This it is maintained has resulted in the "gift" system being carried to the extreme it has reached in recent years, where a purchaser of a pound of tea for 50 cents receives in addition crockery worth something like 30 cents by way of bonus. The committee point out in their circular that the average wholesale price of tea has been constantly falling, yet the consumption per capita has steadily decreased, as consumers get to "dislike tea," whereas in countries where the standard of quality has been kept up by the wholesome influence of specific import duties, the consumption has continued advancing. This is notably the case in England, where within the last 25 years consumption has increased from 3.63 pounds to 5.56 pounds per capita, against only 1.53 pounds in the United States. The increase in the consumption of tea in Great Britain has been most marked since the extended use of the high-class teas grown in India and Ceylon, and prepared entirely by machinery. These teas have rapidly displaced the hand-rolled article from China and Japan, as their purity, the economy of their use, and their refreshing qualities soon obtained wide recognition. Notwithstanding the fact some twelve years ago a bill was passed by Congress excluding adulterated and exhausted teas (known as "lie" teas, for an obvious reason), it has not prevented the importation of large quantities of miserably poor tea into America. Such tea is bad enough when imported, but by the time it reaches the consumer it is only worthy the fate of "salt which has lost its savor." The conclusion inevitably arrived at after reading the statement of the committee is that consumers desirous of getting pure tea should adjure crockery "gift" stores and buy only India and Ceylon teas.

For the Mexican Exposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Mullin to-day introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to provide for the appropriate representation of the State of New-York at the Mexican National Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts to be held in the City of Mexico next September. It provides for a commission to consist of William H. G. Hughes, Charles R. Flint, and George Coppell, all of New-York, together with four others to be appointed by the Governor. These Commissioners are to serve without compensation and to make arrangements for the erection of the New-York State building and for placing on exposition examples of its products and industries.

BAD FAITH IS CHARGED

Republicans Accused of Trying to Prevent Consolidation.

A BROOKLYN PLEA FOR ANNEXATION

Mr. Stanchfield's Request for Proper Representation for New York Is Refused—Investigators in Brooklyn To-morrow.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Greater New-York Committee held a meeting this afternoon and discussed its programme. Some changes were suggested, one of which was that it begin its hearings in Brooklyn. The first session will be held Friday at Brooklyn City Hall, probably.

Senator Lexow will go to New-York in advance of the others to make arrangements.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, made a plea for a place on the sub-committee for a Democrat from New-York City. He showed that while New-York City has sent twenty-seven of the forty-seven Democrats in the present House, not one had been made a member of this committee. His protest was useless.

After the session Mr. Stanchfield strolled over to the Senate and chanced to meet Mr. Stranahan, the Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee.

"You are not sincere in your treatment of this Greater New-York proposition," said Mr. Stanchfield. "You are fooling with the bill. You will bring in a report about March 1, ask for an extension of time, and then it will be time to adjourn before anything is accomplished."

"You are mistaken," replied Mr. Stranahan. "So far as I understand the situation, we want the bill to pass."

"Why?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Because the Republicans in the rural districts think it would be a good thing. The cities have once voted in favor of it, and the people in the State at large believe that that settled the question. If the cities were consolidated no ring of politicians could control it."

There are some Brooklyn men who are fighting for consolidation. Ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday of Brooklyn was here to-day, representing the consolidationists. He said that after a careful canvass among the members of both houses of the Legislature, he was fully satisfied that consolidation would be in the near future an accomplished fact.

"The people of New-York and Brooklyn having declared by vote in favor of consolidation, members of both houses feel inclined to respect the wishes of the people," he said. "The false sentiment created by the Loyal Leaguers of Brooklyn is being gradually brushed aside, and every true consolidationist will be found ready to approve the popular vote of 1894. The appointment of the joint committee of both houses is a popular one, and will give both sides a chance.

"Every prominent dry goods man, banker, broker, and merchant in both cities is in favor of its passage. The people of Brooklyn voted for consolidation, and they are not now going to do the baby act. The people of Brooklyn have everything to gain and nothing to lose by consolidation. I have given the matter the most careful consideration, and always come back to the starting point. Who are the opponents of consolidation? Men who for selfish reasons have other axes to grind. Sift the motives of these men, and private interests alone are found at the bottom of their opposition. A false sentiment has been aroused. But talk to the business men, the men who pay thousands upon thousands of dollars into the City Treasury for taxes and thousands of dollars to the newspapers for advertising their wares, and what do you find? They are all for consolidation. Talk to the taxpayers. They are all for consolidation. Talk to the bankers, brokers, and the progressive men of both cities. They are all for consolidation. And why? Because these men see before them a great city, second to but one in the world, a city of 3,000 000 inhabitants.

"Speaking for Brooklyn, I cannot see why any of its inhabitants can conscientiously oppose consolidation. All her interests must lie in that direction. One building in New-York will in some instances pay more taxes than 500 of the ordinary Brooklyn homes. Every dollar of taxes and rents for our valuable ferry franchises go into the pockets of New-York. All the great railroad and steamship lines pay their taxes to New-York.

"There are 127 buildings in New-York that pay more taxes than the whole City of Brooklyn. Who pay the rents of these buildings? The people of Brooklyn. Who support the ferries? The people of Brooklyn. Who get the returns? The people of New-York. Who supply the brain and talent that make these large buildings pay? The people of Brooklyn. Then why should a small stream separate two people, any more than the Harlem River should isolate Westchester? And why should New-York have all the benefits and Brooklyn none? We are now taxed almost up to a confiscation point. Annex Brooklyn to New-York, and you reduce your taxes 50 per cent. Annex Brooklyn to New-York and a great geographical problem is solved. Annex Brooklyn to New-York, and we will then share in the profits we help to make. Already they are talking of annexing New-Jersey to New-York. Are we going to let our New-Jersey brethren get ahead of us? Should such an occasion arise, Brooklyn would soon become depopulated. If Brooklyn is alive to her opportunities, she will make this, perhaps her only chance, a patriotic occasion and join hands with New-York in making our great metropolis the second city in the world."

MR. STANCHFIELD'S SPEECH.

A Vigorous Appeal to Have New-York City Treated Fairly.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The first noticeable speech of the session on the floor of the lower house was made by Mr. Stanchfield to-day. He opened it by asking the Chair what action had been taken by the Cities Committee with reference to the sub-committee appointed on Greater New-York.

Mr. O'Grady made the point of order that the speaker had no right to question regarding the action of a joint committee.

The Speaker sustained the point of order of Mr. O'Grady, and Mr. Stanchfield appealed from the decision of the Chair. He had the right, he said, to make any motion with reference to a committee of the House. The representation had not been just, as he understood, on the sub-committee.

On request of the Chair, Mr. Austin, from the Committee on Cities, stated that Messrs. Austin, O'Grady, Keenholts, Wells, and McKeown proposed the sub-committee on the part of the House.

Again Mr. Stanchfield objected, and started to speak on the matter, when Mr. O'Grady reiterated his point of order formerly made. Again Mr. Stanchfield protested, when the Speaker held with the leader of the majority. Then the minority leader appealed from the Chair's decision.

Mr. O'Grady moved to lay the appeal upon the table. At this Mr. Stanchfield jumped to his feet with a copy of the Blue Book in his hands. He referred to Subdivision 2 of Chapter 1, which defined the duties of the Speaker. That sub-division provided that an appeal from the decision of the Chair was debatable, as it brought into question the ground of appeal. It was an injustice upon the rights of the minority for the House to refuse to hear an appeal.

At this the Speaker stated that he would allow debate, and Mr. Stanchfield took a place in the main aisle.

"I now," he said in opening his address, "appeal from the decision of the Chair upon the ground that in the allotment of the place upon the committee the rights of the minority have been ignored."

Mr. Stanchfield then referred to the intention of the minority to be fair in allowing local bills to have the preference without objection, and warned the majority that the minority would not allow its rights to be trampled upon. The minority would fight for its rights during the session and would not be deprived of the rights which should be accorded it. The subject of a Greater New-York was no more a matter of State interest. It was of National importance. Wherever the people of New-York State travelled they would hear of Greater New-York, and what would be the result of it? There had been appointed some time ago a commission having in charge the consolidation matter. It was composed of distinguished men. This commission reported and the matter was submitted to the people. The people had approved of it, and as a result of this approval the Assemblymen had come to this session of the Chamber laden with the knowledge that the Legislature would pass a Greater New-York bill. It was supposed that Greater New-York was to change this year from a dream to a reality.

"Now," continued Mr. Stanchfield, "what are we confronted with? Instead of passing a bill in harmony, the matter is referred to a sub-committee with power to investigate and report and take evidence, and from the great city of New-York the Joint Committee on Cities does not accord the minority one member. The population of New-York alone should entitle it to at least one member upon the committee."

The gentleman from Monroe was very, very smooth. In fact, Mr. Stanchfield remembered that last year he had appeared on the floor and by individual urging had succeeded in getting passed a bill appropriating thousands of dollars for a dam at Rochester. Whenever there was any money in it for Mr. O'Grady's constituents that gentleman could be found tumbling over himself in the attempt to rush it through. He was upon his feet, Mr. Stanchfield cried, as he gave his familiar gesture with his palms rubbed together, to complain of the representation upon the sub-committee that New-York was allowed.

The entire representation from New-York was made up of a party to which Mr. Stanchfield belonged, and yet not a single Democrat had been placed upon the sub-committee from that city. To be sure, the committee had been generous enough to allow Mr. McKeown of Brooklyn to be named, but this was almost a necessity, because Mr. McKeown was about the only Democrat elected from the county of Kings.

"I ask in the name of fair play," said Mr. Stanchfield, "in the name of the Democracy, that our rights be respected. I also claim that it is not the intention of the Republican Party to pass the Greater New-York bill. I register here and now the statement that the Republican Party intends to kill this measure. Why, only the other night, when the Senate resolution was to be submitted here asking for a Greater New-York committee, Senator Lexow had to be called to the Speaker's side to guide him in the way he should go. I again ask in the name of Democracy that New-York City have a fair representation."

Mr. O'Grady said he had listened to the words of the gentleman from Chemung with a great deal of pleasure, as any one has to when Mr. Stanchfield was speaking, but he thought the majority intended to be fair, and that the Democratic representation was a just one. Outside of this, the Chair had no power over the representation of a joint committee, which could not be changed except by a concurrent resolution. Mr. O'Grady, therefore, renewed his motion to lay on the table Mr. Stanchfield's appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The motion of Mr. O'Grady prevailed by a vote of 90 to 30, and the appeal was placed upon the table.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT INQUIRY

Broadway Merchants Testify in Opposition to an Underground Railway—Cost of Protecting Buildings.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate plans for a rapid-transit railway adopted by the Rapid Transit Board resumed their inquiry yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway. Commissioners Frederic R. Coudert, W. H. Geilshenen, and George Sherman were present.

The first witness was Charles H. Hanson, a clerk in the law office of Zabriskie & Burrell. Hanson testified as to the population of different districts of the city.

Edward J. Rice, the statistician of the general passenger department of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, presented details as to the number of passengers by the elevated roads. Mr. Rice stated, in reply to Mr. Murray, that between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifty-ninth Street, on the Sixth Avenue line, the returns show that 20,375,388 passengers were carried in 1893, 19,207,232 in 1894, and only 17,139,455 in 1895. This shows a decrease in 1894 of 15.8 per cent., as compared with 1893, and a decrease in 1895 of 10.8 per cent., as compared with 1894.

J. E. Roosevelt of the firm of Roosevelt & Cobbe, representing the Broadway Improvement Company and the owners of property along Broadway, from 835 to 853, filed a protest against the proposed railroad.

Frank Lord of 319 Broadway, a real estate expert, said: "The construction of the proposed railway would be absolutely ruinous for the time being to the rental value of Broadway property. It would drive the tenants away for a long time, and getting them back would be a slow process."

He considered the actual depreciation in the value of property would range from $15,000 to $20,000 in particular cases if the road was built.

In reply to Mr. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, the witness said that the building of the cable road had increased the value of Broadway property. "The value of Broadway property," he said, "below Fourteenth Street, within the last five years, has increased from 15 to 40 per cent."

"Don't you think that the building of the underground road will still increase the value of the property?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"No, Sir, I don't. The cable road was a necessity, and the underground road is not," was the reply.

"If the proposed road is built do you think it will improve the value of property?" asked Commissioner Coudert.

"Yes, Sir, I believe it will be a good thing, and that it will improve the value of property when it is finished," was the reply.

W. F. King, dry goods merchant at 410 Broadway; John C. Clark, dry goods merchant at 326-330 Broadway, and John H. Sweetzer of the dry goods firm of Sweetzer, Pembrook Co. of 374-378 Broadway, testified that business would be injured by the construction of an underground road.

Thomas P. Galligan, Jr., a contractor of 528 East Seventeenth Street, said that between Walker and Grand Streets on Broadway, it would be necessary to use pneumatic caissons to protect the foundations of buildings in underpinning them. The cost of shoring up and underpinning buildings from White to Walker Streets, and between Grand and Broome on both sides of Broadway, would cost $300 a running foot.

The commission will meet again at 2 P. M. to-day.

Tammany in Nineteenth District.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District met in Pontiac Hall, Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night, and effected a permanent organization by the re-election of Joseph Gordon as Chairman and John B. Sexton as Treasurer.

A resolution indorsing President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question and the Monroe doctrine was unanimously adopted.

Southern Tobacco Association.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 15.—Tobacco manufacturers of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee met here to-day and organized a Southern Tobacco Association. J. S. Carr of Durham, N. C., was elected President, and G. P. Talbott of Danville, Secretary.

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HERRICK'S JONAH RULE

Excise Laws for New-York to be Framed by Rural Legislators.

THE WARNER MILLER PLAN PREVAILS

No Vote on Sunday Opening Will Be Permitted—The Prediction Is that the Raines Bill Will Pass Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The first of the bills providing for "local option in excise matters" was presented in the Senate by Mr. Ford to-day. The proceedings that followed are in line with the programme of the Republicans for shaping the legislation on excise questions to meet the Warner Miller idea.

Against vigorous protests this bill, which provides that cities of the first class may vote on the question of Sunday opening, was referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Nobody claimed that the bill had anything to do with taxation. But as the Senate had declared that the Raines bill was a tax measure, and had given it to this committee last week, this was made the excuse.

The bill provides that in cities of the first class a special election shall be held on April 28, at which the legal voters shall determine the question: "Shall spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M.?" If a majority vote "Yes," then the sale on those hours shall be lawful, without further legislation.

The reference of this bill to the Committee on Taxation affords a most striking instance of the way in which matters relating wholly to large cities are thrown into the hands of men who live in small towns. Rural sentiment dominates this committee.

The situation is made more interesting by the declarations made on the floor of the Senate that all excise bills are to go to this committee. Here are the names of the majority members of the committee, with the name of the town in which they live, with the population of each:

Chairman—Frank W. Higgins, town of Olean; population, 11,688.

Hobart Krum, town of Schoharie; population, 2,000.

Nevada M. Stranahan, town of Fulton; population, 5,710.

Lester H. Humphrey, town of Warsaw; population, 4,500.

William C. Daley, town of Chatham; population, 5,000.

William E. Johnson, town of Waverly; population, 4,128.

Henry J. Coggeshall, town of Waterville; population, 4,128.

This gives a population of 35,050 for the entire seven towns. The aggregate is more than 15,000 less than the average population of the single Assembly districts in New-York City.

These rural members are to decide the fate of measures which affect cities of the first class, and no other cities. These number three, New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, whose aggregate population is 3,037,698.

The men on the committee may be "all honorable men," but they can have very little idea of what laws will suit a metropolis. They are classed under the ancient and honorable name of "hayseeders," which reflects not on their character or disposition, but their experience in grasping and meeting the spirit of the metropolis.

Senators Cantor, Pavey, Lexow, McCarren, and Foley argued to-day that the bill introduced by Mr. Ford had no business in the hands of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. They asked that it go either to the Cities or the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Raines, Mr. Coggeshall, and Mr. Higgins took the other side. Leader Ellsworth was in the chair. He sent it to the "hayseeders." Mr. McCarren moved to take it out of their hands and give it to the Judiciary. The motion was lost, 29 voting against and 11 for it.

This bill has the indorsement of the Excise Reform Association of New-York. Joint meetings of the committees in the two houses which have the excise bills will be held until the questions are settled. This is in the interests of speed in the advancement of the Raines bill. Some predict that it will be passed within thirty days.

SQUABBLING OVER REFERENCES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate Getting Nearly All Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Wieman introduced a bill to abolish the police court in the late town of Flatbush, now annexed to Brooklyn. Senator Wray asked that the bill go to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Grady said that if the Judiciary Committee were to get all the bills the other committees might as well shut up shop. He asked that the question of proper references of bills be settled once for all.

"The bill referred to the enlarged City of Brooklyn, the town of Flatbush being rapidly moving toward Brooklyn."

"No," said Senator McCarren, "Brooklyn is moving toward Flatbush."

"Ah," replied Senator Grady, "but Brooklyn and Flatbush are moving toward New-York City." The bill went to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Cantor's bill transferring the New-York State Building at the Atlanta Fair to private individuals was reported and advanced to third reading.

The nominations of E. J. Palmer of New-York and Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn to be Commissioners of Quarantine were reported favorably and confirmed, as was the nomination of J. H. Boland of Troy to be Port Warden.

Gov. Morton sent in the nomination of W. S. Pack of Syracuse to be Trustee of the Syracuse State Hospital for Feeble-Minded Children in place of the nomination of Nathan F. Graves, lately named and now withdrawn. The nomination went to the Finance Committee.

Senator Grady moved that until rules are adopted, all bills go to the committee the reference to which is asked by the Senator introducing.

Senator Grady explained that he moved so because of the squabbles over references. The motion was declared improper, not being made in the proper order of business.

Senator Lexow's bill providing for the preservation of the Palisades was passed.

A resolution was adopted thanking Frederick Easton, Superintendent of Public Buildings, for his excellent management of the repairs and alterations to the Senate Chamber. Senators Cantor and Mullin spoke in complimentary terms of the work of Superintendent Easton.

The Stonecutters' Association of New-York State sent in a petition requesting

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IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

Many Measures Relating to New-York and Brooklyn—Appropriations Asked.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Many New-York bills were among those introduced in the House to-day. Following are the more important measures presented:

Mr. Andrews—Authorizing the New-York City Commissioner of Correction to erect new buildings, and construct such additions to other buildings under his control as may be necessary for the proper care and treatment of criminals and misdemeanants under his care. He may rebuild or extend the present City Prison, known as the Tombs, and construct a wing to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Eight hundred thousand dollars in bonds are to be issued for these improvements.

Mr. A. C. Wilson—Appropriating $200,000 to enable the New-York City Commissioner of Public Works to construct as many free public baths as he may think necessary for the promotion of public health and comfort.

Also—Authorizing the Aqueduct Commissioners of New-York City to inquire into and report what source of water supply will be most practicable and desirable when the demands of New-York City upon its present sources of water supply shall have so far increased as to threaten an exhaustion of the supply. The commission is to make surveys and explorations under the Croton Water act of 1883.

Mr. Andrews—Authorizing the expenditure by the Commissioners of Charities in New-York City of $1,000,000 to erect new buildings and improve present structures, as may be necessary to care for the sick and destitute persons under their control.

Also—Providing that in New-York City all Court of Special Sessions fines not paid to the Court Clerk must be paid to the Warden of the prison in which the commitment is made, instead of the Sheriff, and such fines shall be afterward turned over to the City Controller.

Mr. Audett—Prohibiting railroads on Willoughby Avenue, in Brooklyn, without consent of property owners.

Mr. Clark—Defining the duties and fixing compensation of attendants at armories.

Mr. J. N. Stewart—Authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds to construct a municipal building.

Mr. Eldredge—Empowering the Boards of Supervisors to license peddlers at not to exceed $50 a year.

Mr. O'Grady—Appropriating $2,000 to rearrange papers and records in the State Engineer's office.

Mr. Kempner and Mr. Leonard—A bill repealing the law of last year providing for the study in public schools of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks.

Mr. Stanchfield—Providing for the protection of employes in cases of voluntary transfers of property by employers.

Mr. Audett—Prohibiting railroads on Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, without the consent of property owners.

Mr. Zurn—Providing for the widening of Newtown Creek and establishing the bulkhead line.

Mr. Austin—Providing for a Deputy Commissioner of Correction at New-York City, at a salary not exceeding $5,000.

Mr. Waldo—The Seante bill for improving Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn between Flatbush and Vesta Avenues.

Mr. Lounsberry—Allowing shooting of rabbits in Ulster County between March 1 and Sept. 30.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City to repave Fifth Avenue between Nineteth and Fifty-ninth Streets with wooden blocks.

Mr. Allds—The Raines Excise bill.

Mr. Guidet—Amending the mechanics' lien law regarding the discharge of liens.

Mr. O'Grady—Providing that the Governor shall appoint four persons, who, together with William H. T. Hughes, Charles R. Flint, and George Coppell of New-York City, shall constitute a commission to provide for the representation of this State at the Mexican National Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts, in the City of Mexico, during September next. Forty thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. Carlisle—Transferring the custody of the records of the corporation formerly known as the Trustees of the Town of Westchester from the Register of Westchester County to the Register of New-York County.

Mr. Degraw—Defining the powers of the Brooklyn Department of Public Works.

Mr. Cole—Prohibiting any one who has been convicted of felony from practicing veterinary surgery.

Mr. Andres—Providing for the payment of land damages caused by the construction of the Third Avenue Harlem River Bridge, in New-York City.

Mr. Kelsey—Appropriating $70,000 for improvements at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

In the Senate to-day the following were among the bills introduced:

Mr. Guy—Correcting the incorporation and legalizing the acts of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church of New-York City.

Mr. Sullivan—Authorizing the use of the sidewalks to the stoop line in New-York City for bootblack stands and exposure of merchandise.

Mr. Sullivan—Prohibiting the granting of licenses to sell liquor in dry goods stores in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Guy—To amend the act of last year to lay out and establish a grand boulevard and concourse in New-York City by providing for the confirmation of the report or partial report of the Commissioners.

Mr. McNulty—Providing that Judges may not order out the militia in times of riot.

Mr. Page—Empowering the Commissioner of Correction in New-York City to appoint and remove a deputy whose salary shall not exceed $3,000 per annum.

Mr. Wieman—Fixing the charge for electric lights in New-York and Brooklyn at not to exceed three-quarters of a cent per light per hour for each incandescent light, and not more than 4 cents per hour per light for each arc light.

Mr. Pavey—Amending the act relative to lands devised by Richard Ray, deceased.

Mr. Guy—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City to construct an addition to the building in Crotona Park.

Mr. E. C. Stewart—Adding the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.

Mr. Sullivan—Providing means for stockholders to obtain access to books of stock corporations, making refusals to exhibit such books a liability in fines of $50 a day.

Mr. Davis—Providing for the separate keeping of the books and records of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of New-York City, Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Broo

AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS

Senator Mills Takes Strong Populist Ground.

OPPOSED TO FURTHER BOND ISSUES

Peffer Talks for Hours in Support of the Senate Free Silver Bill—Senator Pugh Reintroduces Stanley Matthews Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A sort of melancholy interest was manifested in the Senate to-day in the speech of Senator Mills, in which that vigorous and sincere man appeared to once more swing loose as an advocate of the more extended use of silver, and as hostile to the National bank system as Butler of North Carolina or Peffer of Kansas. Many of those who heard him would have doubted, before he spoke, that he was one of the Senators who would have been glad to see the country go to a silver basis, but the remarks he was led to make about the payment of Government obligations in silver naturally compelled the conclusion that he was prepared to see just such a crisis brought on. The President was criticised for selling bonds, although Mr. Mills knows that one reason, and the chief reason, for the sale is the necessity of maintaining the redemption fund and the credit of the country, a responsibility which the President undoubtedly feels quite as heavily as Mr. Mills can cherish the hope of a more liberal use of both metals.

There was not much by way of contrast after this speech of Mr. Mills against bonds and the banks in the weary twaddle of the hirsute Peffer. Mr. Peffer spoke for hours and did not finish what he thought he ought to say.

Mr. Mills said that the House Bond bill might be considered as a fair representation of an extreme view of the financial subject, as entertained by the people of the United States, while the substitute reported by the Finance Committee, was, in some measure, antagonistic to that view. The criticism on the substitute was that it was more an avoidance than a joinder of issue on the principles presented in the House bill.

The real force behind the controversy, and which had been urging it on for years, was, he said, the National banks, which claimed that the prerogative of coining and issuing money, which necessarily belonged to the Government, really belonged to them, and that they must exercise the prerogative of contracting and expanding the currency, and of changing the standard of value, as might suit their personal interests.

At considerable length, Mr. Mills reviewed the history of the National banking system, and argued in favor of abolishing it, quoting from the platforms of political parties in several States against the National banks and against bank-note circulation, which, he said, cost the people $100,000,000 a year.

He expressed his regret at having to differ with the President in his recommendation to cancel and withdraw Government circulation and to substitute bank circulation for it.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) asked Mr. Mills whether he was in favor of the Government issuing notes payable on demand, and which were never to be redeemed.

"Just on the same principle," Mr. Mills replied, "as I am in favor of keeping up taxation, which is never to be stopped so long as the Government needs revenue."

"Does not that make it fiat money?" Mr. Gray asked.

"No, Sir; oh, no," Mr. Mills said. "Fiat money, as we understand it, is a money which has no basis of intrinsic value. It is simply a promise in the air. But a Treasury note that is issued and is restricted in amount, so as not to expel the standard on which it is based, is equal in value to the standard, everywhere within the domain of the United States."

Criticising the recommendation of the President to fund the greenbacks and Treasury notes in interest-bearing bonds, Mr. Mills declared that that teaching was contrary to that of all the parties who had elected Presidents. The President, he said, told Congress that there was something really good, extremely good, to come from placing a debt of $15,000,000 a year on bonds and $55,000,000 a year on circulation. He (Mr. Mills) had always understood that a National debt was an evil and a misfortune which depleted a country of its strength in time of peace and especially in time of war.

Mr. Mills stated that the Government had always made its bonds redeemable after a certain time, or at its pleasure. "But now," he continued, "we hear our President and our Secretary of the Treasury asking not only for bonds—bonds to be sold for gold which is to be poured into a sieve and to come back again—but for long-time bonds."

"Fifty-year bonds," Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) prompted.

"Fifty-year bonds," Mr. Mills repeated. "That means fifty thousand years. It means a debt never to be paid. The party," he exclaimed, "that dares to go before the country in the coming campaign and that has the honesty to write in its platform that it is in favor of mainfaining a public debt as a pedestal on which to build a National banking system will be swept out of existence with a storm of indignation."

In conclusion he said that it might be ridiculous for him to-day to fight against the National banks. So long ago as 1816 John Randolph had said that the banking power was so great that one might as well attack Gibraltar with a pocket pistol or preach Christianity in the streets of Constantinople as to fight against the banks. "And if it were so then," said Mr. Mills, "what must it be to-day?"

Mr. Mills closed his speech at 2 P. M., and then the House Bond bill, with the silver substitute, reported from the Finance Committee, was taken up, and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) addressed the Senate.

He cast some ridicule upon the argument as to the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, and said: "When the Populists come into power, we will arrange that parity satisfactorily, at least, to some people."

"That will be," Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) remarked, "after the millennium."

"The millennium is approaching now," said Mr. Peffer confidently, "so that we will not have long to wait."

"I am afraid," Mr. Hoar replied, "that the coming in power of the Populists will be after the times spoken of in Revelation, when the millennium is over, and when Satan will hold forth."

"We are the revelators!" Mr. Peffer exclaimed; and then he went on with his speech.

After he had spoken two hours and a quarter, Mr. Peffer said he would prefer to go on with his speech to-morrow.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.,) introduced a joint resolution similar to that historically known as the Stanley Matthews resolution—and which was published in The Congressional Record of to-day in Mr. Butler's speech—declaring that all the United States bonds issued under the acts of March 18, 1869; July 14, 1870, and Jan. 14, 1875, are payable, principal and interest, at the pleasure of the Government, in standard silver dollars, and that such payment is not a violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. He said that it was an exact copy of the Stanley Matthews resolution, which was passed by both houses of Congress in 1878 by a two-thirds vote, and that he would ask a vote upon it to-morrow without debate. Subsequently, however, he stated that, on account of the absence of several Senators, he would not call up the resolution until Monday next.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON MR. JONES.

Whether the Tariff Bill Will Be Favorably Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance was held this afternoon. It was of short duration and was due to the desire of the Republicans to have an early report on the Tariff bill. All the Democratic members were present but Mr. Vest, and they announced their intention of voting adversely on the motion to report the bill in any shape.

Mr. Wolcott expressed himself as favorable to the report of the bill as it came from the House, but no one was able to say how Mr. Jones of Nevada stood. At first Mr. Jones was favorable to the bill as it came from the House, but he has been quoted as saying he would insist on his 15 per cent. addition to the House bill in the sugar schedule, and the Republicans do not care to assume the responsibility of placing him in their column until he appeared for himhimself.

All depends on the action taken by Mr. Jones. He will be seen to-night, if possible, and it is probable that the committee may meet to-morrow and report the bill.

It is thought that Mr. Jones will permit the bill to be reported without amendment, and make his fight in the Senate for his amendment putting the sugar schedule on the same level with the other schedules increased by the House bill.

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PROMOTION FOR CHIEF MELVILLE.

President Cleveland Raises Him to the Rank of Commodore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Chief Engineer C. W. Melville, United States Navy, to be Engineer in Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, with the rank of Commodore.

Second Lieut. R. L. Rowze to be First Lieutenant.

Postmasters—C. K. Brandon, Litchfield, Ill.; W. W. Lewis, Hudson, Ohio.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Albert E. Morlan of Louisiana, to be Consul at Belize, Honduras.

Arthur K. Delaney, United States District Judge for Alaska.

United States Attorneys—Burton E. Bennett, District of Alaska; Charles E. Simonton, Western District of Tennessee.

Postmasters in New-York—A. W. Williams, Highlands; A. W. Shurtieff, Weedsport; Hiram Steele, Arcade; John Kimmel, Wayland.

BRIEF IN THE DUPONT CASE.

Mr. Higgins Preparing Arguments for the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Higgins of Delaware is in the city having the brief in the Dupont case printed, and preparing the question for submission to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

This brief must be filed with the committee by Friday of this week, for on that day the ten days since the filing of the brief of the opposition will have expired.

It is understood that the committee will take the matter up at its meeting next Tuesday.

Mr. Addicks, who was the chief competitor for the Republican nomination for Senator, is expected to be in Washington while the case is being fought out in committee and in the Senate.

CRUSADE AMONG COLORED MEN

Said to Have Been Started in the South and Southwest to Advance Mr. Morton's Presidential Boom.

Another startling tale was put in circulation last night by certain Republicans who are known just now as ardent Platt men.

It was to the effect that a crusade among the colored men of the South and Southwest had been started in the interest of Gov. Morton's boom for the Presidency. Every politician knows what a crusade for colored delegates from the South to a Republican National Convention means.

It is entirely probable that Gov. Morton does not know about this alleged mission to the Southern colored men. Nevertheless it is said that Caleb Simms, the colored janitor of the Senate, has already started or is about to start for St. Louis to carry on the missionary work among the colored men in that city and that one of the trusty colored brethren named Jackson has been sent to New-Orleans to do what he can there in the same direction.

Moreover it is stated that a colored editor in Jacksonville, Fla., named Christopher has been assigned the duty of persuading the colored men of Florida that Gov. Morton is sure to be nominated for the Presidency.

The Republican State Editorial Association will meet in parlor D. R. of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day and will indorse Gov. Morton's candidacy.

Maine Men Form a Reed Club.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—There were upward of 800 delegates from out of town at the formation of the State of Maine Reed Club this afternoon. There was a large attendance of Portland Republicans. Gov. Cleaves was elected President. The object of the club is to secure a large attendance at the St. Louis Convention. The club will have 500 members from the start, and it is probable that fully that number will go from Maine to St. Louis.

Will Support Major McKinley.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—The Republican State Executive Committee has selected March 4 as the date of their State Convention. Gov. McKinley will have a solid delegation.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—DIXEY TO SUCCEED HERRMANN.—Herrmann telegraphed yesterday that he has offered to take Henry E. Dixey under his tutelage and teach him the magic business, with a view to Dixey taking Herrmann's place after his retirement, which will probably be in about three years. He agrees, if Dixey will submit himself to his instruction and tuition for a period of three years, to guarantee him an income of $50,000 a year for five years following. Herrmann made the offer, as he considers there is no one to-day to take his place. He believes Dixey, although only a novice in the magic art, the superior of all other magicians now traveling, and expects to make him second only to himself. Dixey is to decide by June 1.

—MR. CRANE'S NEW PLAY.—There is one thing that Mr. Crane may be sure of, and that is that he will be greeted by an audience that will tax the capacity of the Fifth Avenue Theatre when he presents "The Governor of Kentucky" on Tuesday night. This was made evident shortly after the seats for the engagement were placed on sale. The demand was gratifyingly large to the management, and what proved still more pleasing was the fact that a number of places were taken for the succeeding performances during the first week. This is looked upon as a compliment to the comedian and to Mr. Fyles, the author of the play, and shows that the public feels very well disposed toward both.

—"WIZARD OF THE NILE" IN FRENCH.—Arrangements have just been made whereby Pol Plançon, the singer, will purchase the French rights of "The Wizard of the Nile," and manage the opera's production at the Bouffes Parisienne in July next. Frank Daniels, who will in the Summer be engaged in both the London and Vienna productions of Herbert and Smith's opera, will not be in the opera, the star role being taken by some well-known Parisian comedian who has not yet been selected. The French, as well as the German translation, will be made by A. Neumann and not by Leo Dietrichstein, as was first announced.

—ELLEN BEACH YAW'S CONCERTS.—Ellen Beach Yaw's concerts at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon will be given under the patronage of Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong, Chauncey M. Depew, LL. D.; Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; the Misses Jordan, D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Henry Sanford, President of the Adams Express Company; William Sherer, Manager New-York Clearing House; Mrs. Sherer, the Rev. Sanford Hunt of the Methodist Book Concern, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Duval, and other well-known people. The sale of seats and boxes begins this morning.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The first production of "Glueck bei Frauen," ("Luck in Love,") a new four-act comedy by G. V. Moser, will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. On Saturday a gala performance will be given in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the new German Empire. In addition to the two one-act plays "Das Eiserne Kreuz" and "In Civil" a grand concert will be given in which several celebrated artists will participate. The orchestra for the occasion has been increased to forty members, and will be under the direction of Nahan Franko.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—Two new features will be added to the vaudeville programme at the Olympia Music Hall to-night. The Savonas, an interesting family group of men and women who have recently arrived from Europe, will play on a variety of musical instruments, and the Elliotts, Europe's greatest cyclists, will be seen in some graceful and daring feats on the bicycle and single wheel. Next Monday there will be a complete change in the vaudeville bill, when Fanny Wentworth, the female Grossmith; Carl Hertz, the royal illusionist, and fifteen other European celebrities will appear.

—CHANGE OF OPERA TO-NIGHT.—In consequence of the coneinued illness of Jean de Reszke, the management of the Metropolitan Opera House is reluctantly compelled, for the first time this season, to change the opera announced for to-night, and to present "Die Walkuere" instead of "Tristan and Isolde." The postponed performance of "Tristan" will be given Jan. 30, with Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Kaschmann, and Mmes. Brema and Nordica in the cast.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Peter F. Dailey will play a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House, beginning next Monday, presenting "The Night Clerk." The actor is very popular on the west side, and a prosperous season is looked for.

—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT COMING BACK.—Chauncey Olcott, the Irish comedian, will begin a return engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night, reviving his romantic play "Mavourneen," in which he sings a number of Irish songs.

—PADEREWSKI'S GREAT RECEIPTS.—Paderewski's receipts reached their highest point at his matinée performance in Chicago yesterday afternoon, when, according to a dispatch sent to this city, they amounted to $7,582.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Always makes wholesome food.

ORATORY ALL POLITICAL

Congressman Using Pensions to Make Capital.

DEMOCRATS AND THE REPUBLICANS

Seekers After the Soldier Vote Feel It Incumbent upon Them to Attack the Administration at Every Opportunity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Democrats of a sanguine disposition might have their confidence in the usefulness of a meeting of the National Committee dashed if they were to consider the frequency with which the representatives of the party in both Houses of the Congress exhibit the capacity of the party to find topics upon which they will not agree. The Republicans are not much better off, but they are in the majority now, and they can stand some loss by division.

Not having cultivated thoroughly the faculty of pounding the enemy, the Democrats are indulging too often in the business of attacking the Administration of their own party. This has been seen in the discussion which is gong on over the pension appropriation bill, and in the willingness of certain Democrats to assist in censure of the administration of the Pension Commissioner for enforcing the law instead of disregarding it. Pension Commissioners are always unpopular with the advocates of pensions which have been refused recognition by the Pension Office for years, and that are, after all, but a small number in proportion to the thousands that are allowed upon proof.

There is no more exciting political opponent of the present Administration than Corp. Tanner. He was commissioner, and his excessive liberality in construing the laws led President Harrison to move him out of his place. Not long ago, when Commissioner Lochren was assailed by some critic, Corp. Tanner came to his defense, and his praise for the Commissioner was as strong, and probably more deserved than was the boisterous criticism made upon Commissioner Lochren by Representative Cummings.

The oratory upon the Pension bill is all political. Mr. Bartlett, who has had the courage to protest against the uncalled-for and unfair proposition to give widows with not less than $500 a year net income the benefits of the "disability" law, may have lacked political discretion, but he has evidently not cared to smother his convictions under fear of what the soldiers may think of his opinion in the next campaign. There is something ridiculous in the attempt to include as dependent persons those who have a net income of $500, except to those persons who desire to see the number of possible applicants for pensions increased, the natural loss of death having reduced the number of all applicants. The Pension bill has been kept before the House for the sole purpose of affording members opportunity to make speeches for home consumption. When it comes to a vote, it will probably go through just as it was reported.

Mr. Dingley was in the chair to-day while the House in committee of the whole considered the Pension bill.

Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) announced that he would offer at the proper time an amendment to the bill giving the widow of a soldier the minimum pension of $12 a month, notwithstanding that the soldier died from disease not contracted in the service.

Mr. Walsh, (Dem., N. Y.,) called on Southern Democrats to vote for the widows amendment.

Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) protested against what he called the encroachment by the head of the executive department of the Government or by any of his clerks, upon the prerogatives of the House. He referred especially to the circulation, at the last session of Congress, of a bill headed "The Secretary of the Treasury's bill," and to the reading of a letter from the President by Representative Wilson, just as the House was about to vote upon the Tariff bill.

Mr. Stone gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the House to proceed with the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule, with the expectation of reaching a vote before adjournment.

In the morning hour the House adopted a resolution reported by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) from the Elections Committee No. 2, confirming the right of George B. McClellan to the seat he holds in the House as the Representative from the Twelfth New-York District, the contest therefor having been abandoned by Robert H. Cheesbrough, the Republican candidate.

Senate bills were passed amending the land grant forfeiture act so as to permit the purchasers of lands included within the forfeited grants to purchase segregated tracts up to a maximum limit of 320 acres and to grant an American register to the steamer Miami, rebuilt from the British steamer Nerito.

The Speaker announced the retirement of Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, by his own request, and the appointment of Mr. Allen (Rep., Utah,) in his place.

AMENDMENTS TO TARIFF LAW.

Arguments Made Before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representative Draper of Massachusetts and E. C. Hovey, representing the Customs Textile Association, to-day addressed the Committee on Ways and Means on the bill proposing amendments to the present tariff law, so as to prevent the undervaluation of imported goods. Mr. Draper explained the bill and suggested amending it so as to require importers to give the customs officers the appraised value of goods imported. Mr. Hovey favored the amendments to the present law suggested by the Board of General Appraisers.

The committee will hear final arguments on the measure next Wednesday.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has instructed collectors of customs that in any case where an undervaluation of 40 per cent. or more has been found of imported merchandise, seizure should be made at once under a presumption of fraud, unless the circumstances are such as positively to relieve the importer from any suspicion of fraudulent intention.

END OF MATTHEW NICHOLSON'S TRIAL

A Sealed Verdict—The Prisoner's Possession of Counterfeit Coin.

The trial of Matthew Nicholson in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of having had counterfeit money in his possession, which he intended to use for fraudulent purposes, was concluded yesterday.

The case was given to the jury a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and at 5:30 o'clock it announced that it had failed to agree. The jury was then sent out again by Judge Brown, and at 10 o'clock a sealed verdict was brought in.

Nicholson testified in his own defense. He stated that he got the counterfeit coin found in his flat from Larry Rogers at Police Headquarters. He had previously bought faro layouts, opium pipes, and other things from Rogers. The coin was given to him in a box, wrapped up in paper, which he supposed contained faro chips. Nicholson identified a number of Police Headquarters letter heads which were wrapped around the rolls of counterfeit coin. He also identified the "green goods" material found in his rooms, and said he got it from Larry Rogers at Police Headquarters.

John F. Harriott, property clerk at Police Headquarters, identified the wrappers and tags attached to the counterfeit coin, which was seized by the police in 1884.

Larry Rogers, the ex-elevator man at Police Headquarters, positively swore that he did not give Nicholson the counterfeit money, and that he had never seen Nicholson until after the latter was arrested.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY'S DINNER

ADDRESS BY GEN. E. VIELE ON THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

Speeches Also by Theodore Roosevelt, Consul General Planten, Dr. D. S. Mackay, Gen. Ruger, and Others.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Holland Society of New-York was given last night at the Hotel Savoy. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, the President, sat at the head of the guests' table.

Among the guests were Judge P. Henry Dugro, ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Justice Truax, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Warner Van Norden, James S. Coleman of the St. Patrick's Society, Henry E. Howland of the New-England Society and the Mayflower Society, Dr. D. Sage Mackay, Major Gen. Ruger, United States Army; President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, John R. Planten, Consul General for the Netherlands; Prof. J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia College, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, J. Kennedy Tod of the St. Andrew's Society, Edward King of the St. Nicholas Society, F. W. G. Hurst of the St. George's Society, John R. Abney of the Southern Society, F. J. de Peyster of the Colonial Wars Society, and Fordham Morris of the Colonial Order Society.

Among others at the dinner were Mayor Wurster and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, John H. Ireland, Col. John Oaky of Brooklyn, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, John R. Vooris, Chief of Police Peter Conlin, S. W. Milbank, Charles E. Bogert, Theodore M. Banta, John G. Bogert, Gen. W. S. Stryker, the Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, and Peter J. Stuyvesant.

"The Puritans who settled New-England," said President Roosa, in introducing the speakers, "knew no more about religious and civil liberty than a horse does about astronomy. They came here to do as they pleased, and to keep everybody else from doing as they pleased. Free schools in New-York were the invention of the Dutch.

"We are the salt of the earth, and I think the Boers in South Africa have salted somebody."

Theodore Roosevelt said the Hollanders gave to America the inestimable lesson of complete civil and religious liberty. "We earnestly hope," he said, "that in future there will be no war, but if there is, one thing is certain, and that is that every American of Dutch descent will be found on the side of the United States."

Gen. Viele talked vigorously about the troubles in the Transvaal. He said:

I heard some person ask, "Where is the Transvaal?" It is one of the most interesting and fascinating spots in the world.

A lot of rascals have been caught red-handed in a damnable conspiracy, and the sturdy old Dutchman at the head of the Government threatens to hang them all. Our Mr. Olney and our Mr. Chamberlain are trying to save their necks. So things are somewhat mixed there at present. I tell you what it is, if we had had a man like President Krueger in President Buchanan's place when the Brutuses and Catalines in the United States Senate were hatching their conspiracy he would have arrested them in their seats with his Secretaries of War and the Navy, and there would not now have been so many widows and orphans and one-legged and one-armed men going about, nor so many millions to pay for pensions.

Even now, if you would elect a square-toed Dutchman like Warner Van Norden as President of the United States, we would have matters in a prosperous and peaceful condition, both at home and abroad, and a surplus in the Treasury.

From the hour the Transvaal was settled it has been one long struggle. Our hearts are with our kinsmen. We admire and applaud their prompt and fearless action in their great emergency.

Just where the responsibility for all this infamous conspiracy lies, the Dutch citizens propose to ascertain and act accordingly.

An adventurer who throws John Law in the shade, Barney Barnato, has been dazzling the London Stock Exchange with the glitter of gold from the mines of the Transvaal. Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, appears to have been his partner. If Mr. Chamberlain's inquiry into the causes of Dr. Jameson's raid is at all fair, it is likely to result in one of the most exciting chapters of financial history in the world.

Evidently there is behind this attack on the integrity of the South African Republic a deeper iniquity than has yet been unfolded.

I venture to say that we, as descendants of the Hollanders, would have been much more pleased if the President of the Republic of the United States of America had communicated directly with the President of the South African Republic his desire for clemency to American citizens involved in the Transvaal disturbances. It was not well to ignore a sister republic in that way. Republics are equal in dignity, whatever their size. Naturally this matter is of a deeper interest to us than to most other Americans; if is not possible that it could be otherwise. There are too many memories, too many ties that bind us to the land of our fathers, to prevent us from forgetting those who are descended from the same heroic race that planted in three great continents the tree of civil and religious liberty and watered it with their blood.

Consul General Planten spoke to the toast, "The Netherlands and Its People"; the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay to the toast, "The Dutch Dominie: Guide, Philosopher, and Friend"; Prof. Jan Amringe to the toast, "The Study of Dutch"; Harry Howland to the toast, "Our Guests, Old and New," and Major Gen. Ruger to the toast, "The United States Army; We Judge of Its Future by Its Past."

PEPPI MANNES MAY DIE FROM BURNS

Her Dress Caught Fire Twice in Her Employer's House.

Peppi Mannes, sixteen years, who was employed as a servant by Mrs. David Wald of 157 Grand Street, was burned almost to death on the stoop of the house in sight of a number of persons yesterday afternoon.

The flames consumed the girl's clothing so quickly that no one was able to help her. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and will probably die.

The girl's clothing caught fire from the kitchen range on the second floor. She ran down stairs into the hall on the first floor, where Mrs. From put out the flames. In doing so Mrs. From had both of her hands severely burned.

The girl, who was slightly burned, went back up stairs and found a cot in the kitchen on fire. She tried to put the flames out, and in doing so her dress again took fire. She ran down stairs screaming. By the time she reached the street door she was enveloped in flames from head to foot, and it was impossible to aid her before she was almost burned to death.

A Hotel Keeper Hangs Himself.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Jan. 15.—Frederick Bessler, formerly Treasurer of the town of Hempstead, was found dead this afternoon, hanging by a rope to a transom in the Atlantic Park Hotel, of which he was proprietor. Bessler was forty-two years old. He was formerly wealthy, but made a number of bad investments.

West 14th St.

1879 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

$28,000,000 for defense comes from a tax on wool and woolens.

Where will carpet prices go then?

Art has cast its exquisite sunlight over our stock—such patterns and colorings. Come, expecting to be satisfied. If we had not contracted for a year's supply at the late low prices of wool and wages, they could never be what they are, but they are fast giving out. Some of our best patterns have only a room-length left.

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equally beautiful and all reduced, as it was for the holidays, and now for every day.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

NEW-YORK'S GOOD LEAD

Continued from Page 1.

TIMES this evening that the delegation was working on the lines adopted at the beginning of the struggle. "We claim," he said, "that from the standpoint of politics and comfort, New-York is the most available city. This argument has made a strong impression, and we are confident that we shall win upon it. We do not desire to give the enemy any points, so I shall be unable to name the States whose committeemen have promised to vote for New-York. I am confident that these 22 votes will be cast for New-York. This estimate is based on the calculations of the members of the delegation who have been appointed to confer with the committeemen. We have refused repeatedly to enter into trades because we have no second choice. We are here in the intrests of Nw-York alone. The stories that are being circulated by the friends of St. Louis that if the convention goes to New-York it will be influenced by the 'gold bugs' is apt to prove a boomerang. If the St. Louis people imagine that they will secure the convention by conveying the impression that St. Louis will be friendly to the free-silver crowd, they are making a great mistake. This financial question ought to be kept out of this contest, and so far as New-York is concerned, it shall be."

John D. Crimmins, F. B. Thurber, James H. Breslin, and other prominent New-Yorkers gave valuable assistance to Mr. Mason and others of the advance committee throughout the day. Warren F. Leland of Chicago, who is soon to take charge of the Windsor Hotel in New-York, arrived from Florida to-day, and at once went to work in the interest of New-York. Mr. Leland said that he had aided in securing three National Conventions for Chicago, and he knew what a great benefit they had been to that city. "I am for New-York," Mr. Leland said, "and from what I have learned since I reached Washington, New-York's chances are exceedingly good. The facilities of the city for entertaining the delegates are without a parallel in any other city, Chicago not excepted."

The Cincinnati Boom Arrives.

The Cincinnati boom arrived this evening in charge of M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Thomas B. Paxton, John B. Follett, and Judge A. D. Peck. Several rooms had been set apart for the Cincinnati men, and no time was lost in beginning work. As indicated in these dispatches last night, there has been a strong undercurrent in favor of Cincinnati, due doubtless to efforts of Senator Brice and Secretary Carlisle, who have done all that men can do, in a quiet way, to induce the National Committee to take the convention to Ohio's chief city. Inside of an hour after the Cincinnati delegation had arrived the claim was made that the committeemen from ten States—Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Georgia, Utah, New-Mexico, and Colorado—were pledged to Cincinnati, with Kentucky promised as a second choice. Some of these States are claimed by St. Louis, which shows that there is a miscalculation somewhere along the line.

Chicagoans Are Slow.

While the other headquarters were overrun with boomers and visitors, the room set apart for the Chicago men was barren of everything except palms and the bargain-counter signs placed there yesterday by the enterprising Mr. Rosenthal, Captain of the advance guard.

The Chicago delegation did not arrive until this evening. It is composed of Erskine M. Phelps, A. A. Goodrich, Albert S. Gage, Martin J. Russell, Joseph Dornsberger, Reuben Spangler, and M. McInery. Some of these men are experienced vote getters, and they lost no time after registering at the Arlington in beginning work for Chicago. Some of the Chicago men laughed when they saw the symphony in green on exhibition in the headquarters, but they were assured by Mr. Rosenthal that it meant good luck.

St. Louis Headquarters Attractive.

The St. Louis headquarters continued to-day to be an attractive place for people who like to see well-directed missionary work. The St. Louis men are thoroughly trained in the work in which they are now engaged. They do not spend much time in singing their own praises, but every minute is employed in the interests of St. Louis. The plan followed last month by the St. Louis Republicans in advocating St. Louis as a second choice of the Republican Committee has been adopted by ex-Gov. Francis and his associates in the present struggle. Not once has St. Louis been mentioned as first choice. The St. Louisans take it for granted, apparently, that the city which gets the largest number of votes at the beginning will not remain long in the race, and that if they can count on 15 or 20 votes on the second or third ballot they will come out winners. Their efforts are being directed to this end. The buffet in the St. Louis headquarters has been patronized liberally all day.

Scenes in the Lobby.

The scenes in the Arlington lobby to-night were typical of the excitement attendant upon the selection of a convention city. Men from every State were gathered there, and the one topic was the chances of the different cities. What pleases the New-York men is the evident respect which is now being paid to the New-York boom. Two days ago the impression prevailed that New-York was not in earnest. There is no longer any doubt that the metropolis wants the convention, and will do its best to entertain it in royal style, provided the National Committee will accept its cordial invitation.

A Plan of Celebration.

George A. Kessler of the New-York delegation has suggested two grand entertainments to be given if New-York gets the convention. One is an excursion on four large steamers through New-York Harbor and up the Hudson, with luncheon served on board. The other is a banquet on the roof of the Madison Square Garden, with places for not fewer than 5,000 people. The members of the New-York delegation take kindly to Mr. Kessler's idea, and there is no doubt if New-York secures the prize that these, and possibly other entertainments, will be provided for.

TAMMANY MEN GO TO WASHINGTON.

Most of Special Convention Committee Leave on an Afternoon Train.

Most of the members of Tammany's Committee of Thirty-five to aid in securing the Democratic National Convention for this city, left for Washington on the 3:20 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday.

John B. McGoldrick, one of the Secretaries of the committee, started on the 1 o'clock train to get things in readiness for the arrival of the committee. Wisinaskie Daniel M. Donegan went with the party on the 3:20 o'clock train, as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the committee. He was pretty certain that the convention was coming to this city.

Controller Fitch and other well-known Democrats also went to Washington on this train.

Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan left for Washington at 5 o'clock. They will be Senator Hill's guests.

Italian Murderer in Tuckahoe.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Luigi Rosanava was murdered with a rifle to-night in front of Conselovo's saloon. Francisco Chiandrie, who lives at 22 North Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, was seen a few minutes before the murder carrying a rifle near the spot where the body was found. A child witnessed the crime, but could not tell who committed it.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

"Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that hath survived the fall!"

Even domestic happiness may be suspended when the husband's shirts come from the wash beclouded by being washed with common brown soaps.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

CANNOT DISTRIBUTE SEED

Secretary Morton Explains Why an Old-Time Custom of Congressmen Has Been Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Morton was before a joint committee of the Senate and House this morning for the purpose of explaining his failure to purchase seeds for distribution through the agency of members of Congress. The hearing grew out of the Hansbrough resolution calling upon the Secretary for an explanation and requiring him to make the purchase required by law. The Secretary stated that he was forbidden under an act passed by the last Congress to go into the open market and buy the seeds; that he had invited bids under the terms of the statute, and received no offers such as complied with that law.

In the course of questioning to which the Secretary was subjected, he called attention to the abuse of the seed privileges, and mentioned cases where he had been able to buy seeds issued to members of Congress and copies of Government publications at the second-hand book stores. He had purchased three full quotas of seeds belonging to members of Congress at $15 each, while these same seeds cost the Government $300.

In the same way valuable books issued by his department were sold. Some one suggested that this was done by the clerks of members. The Secretary did not offer to mention any names, but in reply to the suggestion that the evil was the result of the work of clerks, said: "Of course I don't imagine any member of Congress would do this; they were simply held up and robbed."

The Secretary stated to the committee that the popular bulletins issued by his department were worth infinitely more than all the seeds that could be distributed. The demand for these bulletins showed that they were being studied, and the information in them was of such a character that they could not but enlighten the farmer and cause him to have better results in his efforts to make land productive.

No action was taken on the resolution.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

Will Meet To-night for Organisation—Platt Ticket All Fixed.

The Republican County Committee for this year, which is the result of the fraudulent enrollment, will meet for the purpose of organization at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street to-night.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott said last night that the organization would be perfected without an adjournment, and that all contests would be referred to a committee on contests, which would report back to the meeting in an hour.

After this formality is gone through, the Platt majority in the committee, under whip and spur, will push its ticket through and will elect Edward Lauterbach President, Robert A. Greacen Treasurer, George R. Manchester Secretary, and all the rest of the Platt ticket. The anti-Platt ticket, headed by James W. Perry for President, will get the minority vote, which will amount to forty-five or fifty.

ROBBED ON A CHICAGO ELECTRIC CAR

Mr. Graff Loses $415 in Checks and Cash and the Thieves Escape.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Albert Graff, Secretary of the Watkins Cement Company, was attacked by three men last night on a West Harrison Street electric car and robbed of $375 in checks and $40 in cash.

Mr. Graff, who lives at 405 Campbell Avenue, was attempting to leave the car when the men surrounded him, and before he knew what had taken place, the men had jumped from the car with his checks and money.

The car was stopped, and in company with several other passengers, Mr. Graff chased the thieves for several blocks, but was unable to capture them.

Gov. Jones Recovering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Gov. John E. Jones, who has been ill, is in a fair way to recover. The critical period is said to have passed, and he is steadily gaining strength.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The American Line steamship New-York, which has undergone an overhauling at Cramps' shipyards, sailed this morning for New-York. She will sail from New-York for Southampton Jan. 22.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—Patrick Quinn, a laborer, forty-two years old, was accidentally poisoned to-day. He took carbolic acid for whisky, and died in ten minutes.

ELWOOD, Neb., Jan. 15.—W. E. Aldrich, Treasurer of Casper County, is alleged to be $7,500 short in his accounts, and has disappeared.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A board has been appointed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to examine candidates for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeants. Detail—Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker, Capt. William W. McCammon, and Lieut. Charles H. Martin, Fourteenth Infantry.

FRY it in Cottolene

Fry your food in Cottolene instead of lard and it will be free from that greasiness and "richness" so distressing to d

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—A Quiet Rubber and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOTEL WALDORF BALLROOM—Exhibition of Drawings—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Shock bei Frauen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
PALMER'S—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	22	26	27
6 A. M.	21	25	25
9 A. M.	29	24	26
12 M.	34	27	28
4 P. M.	42	28	29
6 P. M.	38	26	27
9 P. M.	37	22	24
12 P. M.	37	21	23

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....26.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....29.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1896

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE LOAN SYNDICATE.

Mr. MORGAN'S letter to the members of the loan syndicate is a clear, manly statement of the facts pertaining to an honorable and patriotic transaction. The syndicate was formed to restore and protect the gold reserve of the Treasury and enable it to meet fully its utmost obligations; the action taken in its behalf insured a minimum contribution to the reserve of $100,000,000 and a maximum of $200,000,000 of gold, none of it drawn from the stock on hand; it is now dissolved because Mr. MORGAN is confident that the public subscriptions to the loan of Jan. 6 will be sufficient. That is a simple story, but no one who understands its significance, who knows the nature and extent of the danger to which the whole country is exposed by our crude and vicious currency system, will fail to see that it is the story of a great work well done.

For this service Mr. MORGAN and the gentlemen connected with his labors have been abused, vilified, and traduced by a journal of this city in a manner shameful both in motive and method. The motive was in great part the lust of sensation; in still greater part it was the desire to retrieve and conceal the blunder made at a crisis in our foreign affairs. The method was that of ingenious and variegated mendacity. The members of the syndicate were represented as endeavoring to "corner" gold, when in fact they secured the certainty of very large contributions of gold from abroad, and arranged to dispose of the bonds in such manner as to cause them to remain permanently in the hands of investors not only in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, but throughout our own country, thus preventing the withdrawal of the gold contributed. They were charged with trying to prevent a "popular loan," and with threatening the Administration with failure if such a loan was undertaken, when, as now appears, two days before the loan was announced, Mr. MORGAN wrote to the President: "I pledge to you every influence and effort in my power to assist the Government in its endeavor to make successful a negotiation by public advertisement which shall result in the sale to the Treasury of 11,500,000 ounces of United States gold coin, ($200,000,000,) and further, I will, so far as I possibly can, take such steps as will enable the syndicate which I represent to join in making the negotiation successful to its full amount." Here it will be seen that the representative of the syndicate not only pledged its support to such a loan as the Government announced, but to one twice as great.

Unquestionably the Administration did right in offering the loan to public subscription, because the mingled ignorance and political malignity of Congress were such that the loan offered by the syndicate would have caused very injurious action by that body. But equally unquestionably, as we pointed out the morning the loan was announced, had Congress had the sense and patriotism to assent to a loan similar to that the syndicate was prepared to take, it would have been far more and more permanently advantageous for the country. This was plain enough at that time to any intelligent observer. It is made still plainer by Mr. MORGAN'S letter. The contribution to the gold reserve would have been twice as great. No gold would have been taken from the Treasury. Some $50,000,000 would have been drawn from Europe, and "a very large amount of bonds in small denominations would have found a permanent place" there. Another $50,000,000 would have been placed with "banks, savings banks, trust companies, and private individuals throughout the United States in possession of the actual gold coin, who desired to secure bonds, either for investment or as a basis of National bank circulation." Thus we should have had a practically permanent contribution to the gold reserve as large as the entire amount of the public loan, and probably considerably larger than the amount of new gold to be brought into the Treasury by that loan. And this contribution, by the means possessed by the syndicate, and which the syndicate would loyally have used, would have been doubled.

NEW-YORK AND THE CONVENTION.

It is not surprising that the effort to secure the holding in New-York of the Democratic Convention should have been so largely due to the persons directly interested in the entertainment of the delegates and other persons who gather at conventions. The political bearings of the choice of a place for the convention are not very obvious, and the city is not in urgent need of being "advertised" by its selection.

It is not in the interests of the city, therefore, apart from the classes of citizens who will find profit in boarding, lodging, and moving the attendants upon the convention; it is in the interest of the convention itself that it is to be hoped the National Committee will make the best selection. The committee is not interested in the fortunes of any city, but it may be supposed to be interested in the comfort and convenience of the delegates. There is really no question, in the mind of any reasonable and well-informed person, that the convenience and comfort of the delegates will be promoted by the selection of New-York. The aggregate excess of time and money in railroad fares over a more "central" city is not very considerable, especially when it is considered that an active delegate does his work all the way to the convention, as well as while he is at it, even if he comes from Tacoma or Tombstone. It would, we should suppose, be safe to leave the question to a poll of the delegates, if they were already chosen. Since they are not chosen, the National Committee might well consult what it can reasonably conjecture to be their wish.

SHALL BROOKLYN TEACH ANARCHY?

The question which the law-abiding people of Brooklyn have on their hands for decision is whether the lesson of submission to law or the lesson of anarchy shall be taught in that city. The law which forbids the sale of liquor in saloons on Sunday has but one meaning and purpose, and that is clearly expressed in its wording. There is no question of construction or application or of discretion in enforcing it.

This law may be unwise and it may be unjust. The consequences of its rigid enforcement may be good or they may be bad. Public opinion may be in favor of its maintenance or it may not. The Mayor and the Police Commissioner have officially nothing to do with these questions. It is their business to see that the law is "faithfully executed" according to its plain meaning and intent. If it is unwise, or unjust in its operation, if its effect upon the community is bad, or if the people do not believe in it, the remedy lies in an application to the Legislature for its change. The remedy is not connivance at its violation or failure to see to its enforcement.

Suppose the principle that administrative officers may refuse to execute any law which they do not like, or which they assume that public opinion does not approve, were to be admitted, where should we stop? Laws against poolselling or any form of gambling or against disorderly places and practices—in short, any law designed for the protection of the community—could be disregarded just so far as those charged with their enforcement chose to connive at their violation.

For Brooklyn just now the question is whether its people are for obedience to law and whether its public officers are to see that the law is enforced.

This is a matter that transcends in importance any excise question or any Sunday question whatever, so far as these come within the province of public administration. The sentiment of submission to law should be inculcated and the principle of enforcement of law should be vindicated, and the responsibility for the character and consequences of legislation should be fixed upon the lawmaking power. When that policy is pursued, we may get laws which work evil consequences modified and we may hold any political party that refuses to modify them to a stern reckoning. Any other policy is demoralizing to the people, to public officers, and to legislative bodies. Is Brooklyn for law or for anarchy?

THE MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL.

The first bill introduced in the Assembly at the beginning of the session authorized the raising of $2,000,000 by this city, by an issue of bonds, to pay, with interest, the arrears of State taxes levied for the support of the insane, and the second one provided for the establishment of the Manhattan State Hospital and the transfer thereto of the insane asylum property of the city and the care and custody of the inmates of the asylums. Both bills were passed yesterday without opposition or amendment. Identically the same bills were introduced in the Senate on the first day of the session, and there is no reason to apprehend delay in their passage in that body.

The Manhattan Hospital bill authorizes and directs the lease of Ward's Island and its buildings and equipment to the State at an annual rental of $1, and the conveyance to the State for a consideration of $1 of the asylum lands and buildings, with their equipment, owned by the city at Central Islip. It provides for the appointment, within ten days after its passage, by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a board of seven managers for the new State hospital, who shall be residents of this city, and two of whom shall be women. The terms of office are to be seven years, but the first appointments must be so made that one will expire each year.

The managers are to have the rights and powers prescribed for those of other State hospitals, and they will appoint a Treasurer and General Superintendent, the latter having the appointment, subject to the civil service regulations, of three medical Superintendents, two for Ward's Island and one for Islip, and of necessary assistants, &c. The Commissioners of Public Charities of the city are required, on the passage of the bill, to "begin to close up the affairs of said asylums," and within thirty days thereafter to surrender possession and control to the managers of the State institution. The bill also places under the control of that board the buildings on Blackwell's and Hart's Island, occupied and used by the insane, until sufficient accommodations shall be provided elsewhere, the period not to exceed five years.

When this measure has taken effect and its purpose has been carried out, the city will have surrendered to the State, without compensation, a property of great value, but it will have transferred with it the burden of the care of the insane, for which alone the property is held, and of which the annual cost is more than $600,000. As the city would have to pay its share for the support of the State system in any case, this is a large financial gain, and will simplify very much the administration of the Department of Charities. As the State appropriation for the current year included a liberal allowance for the Manhattan Hospital, there will be no delay on that score in getting the city insane under the State care system. By the end of next month the whole operation may be completed.

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The formal opening of the new home of the New-York Clearing House yesterday was a notable event in the history of one of the most powerful, most remarkable, and most honorable institutions, not only in this city, but in the United States. Its original object, economy of time, labor, and the actual use of currency in effecting exchanges between the banks of the city, remains substantially the same as at the modest beginning. But not only have the operations connected with this object grown, with the passage of time and the development of the commerce of the country, to vast proportions, which a half century since would have been incredible, if not inconceivable, but the associated bankers have found themselves gradually and naturally undertaking and successfully discharging functions of the utmost importance which were not dreamed of at the outset.

It is a mere commonplace of daily experience and observation that the perfect honesty and scrupulous accuracy of its transactions are the necessary condition of success, yet it may impress some not familiar with the business world to remark that while these transactions in forty-three years have reached eleven hundred billions of dollars, not one cent has been lost by misconduct or mischance. And the spirit that has produced this marvelous result has animated the Clearing House at all times and under all conditions. It has always stood, as it stands now, for absolute honesty, for strict fairness, for sound banking, sound credit, and sound currency. At times of great distress and danger it has upheld honorable business men and saved them and the country from incalculable loss. And its vast and long service has been rendered with no authority and no aid from any Government, often protecting the country from the evils of bad legislation and the errors of incompetent rulers. It is an example of what the freedom which is the essence of our institutions enables men to do.

THE NIAGARA WATER POWER.

The acceptance by the Niagara Falls Power Company of the franchise offered by the City of Buffalo is perhaps the most striking evidence that has yet been furnished of the enormous practical value of the work that has been done in rendering available the power of the greatest cataract in the world. It is true that there is an industrial community at Niagara itself which is literally fed by the power of the waterfall now at last made available for "the relief of man's estate." But this is a fact less striking to the imagination than the fact that hereafter a great city, out of sight and sound of Niagara, is to be beholden to it for one of its primary municipal necessities.

The lighting of Buffalo, however, is only an initial step in the application of the power of Niagara. Responsible scientific men stand ready to convey that power instantaneously over the distance to New-York, which it takes the fastest train in the world seven hours to cover. The commercial practicability of such an extension is perhaps not yet demonstrated, and indeed cannot be demonstrated but by experiment. But it may already be taken as established that the water power of Niagara can and will be made serviceable over a great part of the State of New-York.

The practical consequences of this demonstration are of a very wide reach. "The age of steam" is not yet a century old. There are men now living who can almost remember the first steamboat in the United States; there are men now living who might easily remember the opening of the first railroad. It is perfectly possible that there are men now living who may outlive the age of steam. Throughout the early history of the Union, and indeed until well within half a century, the situation of "water powers" was a determining factor in the distribution of population. A mill site was the beginning of a village, and a more extensive power was the beginning of a boom. With the extension of the uses of steam the importance of water power diminished in comparison with other considerations, by reason of the far greater manageableness of the artificial power. But there has always been in favor of the natural power the great fact that it is not consumed or diminished by use, that its cost is only in the appliances required to transfer it. The development of electrical appliances has made this conveyance, which formerly was beyond the dreams of inventors, a matter not only practical, but already almost commonplace. The conveyance of power by electricity from Niagara to Buffalo seems to mark with some definiteness the beginning of a new era.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The news of the "rout" of GOMEZ near Bejucal comes from official Spanish sources. With Havana and the whole district of which it is the capital proclaimed under martial law, it is even more certain than it has been before that no news will be allowed to be transmitted out of Cuba by telegraph which does not fully meet the official views. But we have had lessons enough in the delusiveness of the official accounts to require confirmation of them from sources and through channels not under official control. If we were to accept both the evident facts and the official accounts, we should have to believe that an insurrection of evil-disposed persons in the eastern part of Cuba had been repeatedly put down by the Spanish authorities, with total casualties to the rebels beyond their numerical strength, and yet that the beaten insurgents had eluded the vigilance of their conquerors, made their way to the eastern end of the island, threatened Havana, and occupied places in its immediate neighborhood.

One fact inadvertently given in the official account goes far to discredit the whole account. It is that all communication by telegraph and rail has been cut off between Havana and Bejucal, only fifteen miles away. It is self-evident that it is not the Spaniards who have destroyed the railroads and cut the wires between their capital and their army. This has been done by the insurgents. That the insurgents have retreated upon the approach of the Spanish main force is extremely likely. The whole operation has been only a raid, and it has been a very successful raid. It is in the last degree unlikely that GOMEZ has had any thought of attacking Havana, either by siege or by assault. He has not the means for either enterprise. The highest success attainable for him is to get away in safety from the neighborhood of the capital after doing all the damage he could. And there is nothing in the news, after the proper and obvious allowances have been made, to indicate that he has not succeeded.

Of course it is a most terrible thing that the decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals will have the effect, not, indeed, of closing a few liquor saloons—that affliction is spared us—but of making their transfer from one owner to another a matter of some inconvenience. We learn from several of our esteemed contemporaries that this decision has cast a real deep gloom over the city. One particularly keen observer of events and molder of public opinion has sent a shudder of well-founded apprehension through the whole community by revealing the fact that, simply by building churches and schoolhouses in sufficiently large numbers and at well-chosen distances apart, the malignant fanatics who support educational and religious institutions can in time make every ginmill in town worth less money than it is to-day. The prospect is one to appall the stoutest heart. But let these foes of society beware! If they attempt to carry out this nefarious plot against the most sacred of vested rights—that of interpreting a temporary license as an inalienable (though transferable) privilege—the people of this town—by which phrase, naturally, we mean Commissioner HARBURGER—will rise in a revolt so fierce and bloody that in comparison with it the French Revolution might be called a pink tea.

Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN may not have a perfectly well-balanced political judgment, but it is not to be disputed that he can write poetry to the Queen's taste. It is also plain that if Lord SALISBURY can make the treaties of a nation, he cares not who makes the songs.

We notice with interest that a Brooklyn Assemblyman has introduced a bill which, if passed, will put an end to the keeping in bakeries of any domestic animals except cats. This is a step in the right direction, though, as all laws should be so framed that their enforcement will be possible, it is obvious that this one should read, "except cats and cockroaches." There have been bakeries without cats, but history records no instance of one where pets of the other sort were absent. This would seem to indicate that their presence was for some reason necessary. Just what purpose they serve we do not know. They neither catch mice nor improve the appearance of cream cakes by carefully removing any superfluous custard that may exude from between the upper and nether crusts. By committing suicide in dough and then appearing, a ghastly guest, at the dining tables of the unregenerate, the bakery cockroach does indeed occasionally excite serious thoughts in circles where otherwise frivolity would reign supreme, but the performance of this task is so hard on the gentle little animals and wears them out so quickly that it is doubtful if the good effects that follow are not attained at too great a cost of suffering to justify the custom, if custom it is, and not accident. This is, perhaps, Mr. AUDETT'S opinion, in which case he is to be commended for restricting his exemption to cats, even if it does make his bill a somewhat impracticable one.

Somebody named GAMALIEL and residing in Boston has dropped into print for the purpose of revealing to this Nation that Senator LODGE is a Cataline. Though New-York is ready to believe almost anything about Senator LODGE, Bostonians ought to know—they have said it often enough—that modern epithets like, "blatherskite" and "nubbin-headed jingo" would be much more effective hereabout.

Addresses to Working Girls.

In response to a call, issued by Miss Grace Dodge, President of the Working Girls' Club, about 150 working girls assembled at 244 West Twenty-sixth Street last night to discuss plans of organization. Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, President of the Ivy Club, presided.

James Reynolds, head of the University Settlement, made an address on the "Dignity of Organization." Prof. Woodword, President of the School of Social Economics, spoke on the "Dangers of Organization." Miss Minnie Rosen, Chairman of the United Garment Workers, spoke on the recent trouble among working girls.

No definite plan for organization was outlined. Another meeting will be held next month.

State Senator Guy Is Better.

State Senator Guy is suffering from a mild attack of bronchitis brought on by open-air speaking during the last campaign. His doctor advised him to stay indoors, and he left Albany last Friday and returned to his home, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Mott Avenue. The Senator said last night that he was much better, and thought that he would be able to go back to Albany Monday or Tuesday.

MADRID IN GLOOM ABOUT CUBA

The Press Attacks the Military Operations, a Political Crisis is Imminent, and the Cabinet Will Resign.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Madrid stating that political, military, and financial circles there entertain the gloomiest views regarding the situation in Cuba.

The press, the dispatch goes on to say, continues to attack the operations now being carried on and predicts a political crisis, and the resignation of the Cabinet in a few days.

MISS ANTHONY SCORES DR. ELIOT

She Calls the President of Harvard University an Arch-Traitor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Miss Susan B. Anthony was agitated when she read President Charles W. Eliot's reply to her criticism of him, in her annual call for the convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, as made public through a letter to Bishop Doane of Albany, an enemy of suffrage for women. In the call the following extract appeared:

As the President of Harvard University says, "The exercise of suffrage stimulates all citizens to reflect on problems outside the narrow circle of their private interests and occupations."

"The only time I ever saw President Eliot," Miss Anthony said, "was at a convention of the Superintendents of Schools of the United States. Before a great audience he declared that it was not in the interest of American patriotism or loyalty to have women teachers in the schools. He recommended that the system of employing women teachers be done away with and that only men be employed.

"There I formed my idea of the man, and I have not changed it. For him to say, as he does in his letter, that suffrage is not one of the bulwarks of this Nation, is idle talk and snows the man. It is one of the greatest of our bulwarks, and our country could not exist as it does without this bulwark.

"Regarding the criticism that I have in any way distorted his letter, it is not true. The word 'the' instead of 'these' was simply an error of the printer. It is harmful to the Nation to have such a man as Mr. Eliot at the head of such a great institution as Harvard University.

"In my mind, Mr. Eliot is not an American of whom a true patriot should be proud. He is an arch-traitor, and has by this letter alone committed treason.

"If, as President Eliot says, he did not regard suffrage as one of the bulwarks of this Government, then surely he left out the underpinning of the whole structure."

THE POPE COLLECTION.

Seventy-six paintings, belonging to Mr. N. Q. Pope, are hung at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square South, together with two dozen or more engravings, etchings, and water colors. They will be sold by auction, the oil paintings at Chickering Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 23, and the rest on the two following afternoons, at the galleries of the art association.

The collection is one of much importance, as the pictures are by the best and most popular of the Europeans, while the Americans who are represented hold their own very well. In most cases the works are small and of dimensions that make them available; the subjects are interesting, while in every case there is high finish and much detail, combined with salable qualities.

Among the native painters, there is nothing more sound, honest, and serious than a large landscape by Worthington Whittredge. It is a genuine pleasure to be able to pay a tribute to this canvas, because so excellent an example by this man is not recalled. It has all the charm of a Corot for air and light, while in the color there are freshness, purity, and much distinction, rarely surpassed by the best of them. The late George Inness has one of his successful rainbow effects, unusually strong, very rich, and full in color.

There is a capital evening landscape by Charles Melville Dewey, one of his earlier works; an equally effective and characteristic village bit by E. L. Henry, a J. G. Brown on familiar lines, landscapes by Bauer and Thom, and by Eastman Johnson, from the Stewart sale, two children seated in a barn, called "The Confab." These, with a large water color by A. F. Bellows, who, in his day, enjoyed great popularity, complete the list of the Americans.

Of undoubted importance and more than passing interest is a small Meissonier, called "The Departure." The composition is quite unusual and the painting is very frank. A young soldier is coming down a narrow stairway and turns to look back at the room he has just left. Subdued and quite in key, with a prevalence of browns, the light is effectively disposed, while there is an agreeable harmony, combined with a feeling of reserve force. A study by Ludwig Knaus for his larger picture of "Jealousy," in the Vanderbilt collection, is interesting. The artist has pushed it to great detail and tells his story admirably.

A delightful little panel by François Bonvin is of a woman knitting, and displays this French master at his best, taking one back to the early Dutchmen, with whom he was in such close touch. Roybet has not been seen to more advantage recently than in the single picture here, of "The Zenana of the Sultan." It is low, rich, and unctuous in color, being brushed in with appetizing freedom and great style. In this manner, Luminais, whose pictures are not too frequently seen here in these days, but who enjoys great distinction in Paris, shows the same qualities in the "Charge of the Gauls," a little work, possessing the qualities of one of the older masters.

The two famous French military painters, De Neuville and Detaille, are both represented, the first by a single figure, "Soldier at Rest," and the second by a more important composition, "The Rest, Camp St. Maur, 1867," a picture from the Stewart sale, and one which won him his first medal at the Salon in Paris. Here are many figures, each highly finished and all cleverly executed, though lacking in a measure the qualities of his later work. There is, as well, a single figure of a soldier by this dextrous man.

It is a pleasure to come across the serious work of the lamented Bastien-Lepage, in his picture of an old fagot gatherer. Here the figure is almost of secondary importance in the landscape, though both are closely united, and the canvas has great seriousness. A tour de force by George Clairin is the figure of a modern Frenchwoman, "At the Masked Ball," astonishingly dexterous, though otherwise not particularly appealing. An example by Munkacsy of his bituminous color, now pretty well darkened and somewhat cracked, shows the fallacy of his method of work. It is called "Accepting the Challenge," and displays the figure of a muscular Bavarian peasant ready to fight. Nearby hangs "The Village Tribunal," by S. H. Crone, a picture bearing the earmarks of the Munich school, suggesting Munkacsy in every way.

An excellent Rousseau is "The Old Oak Tree," from the Seney and Graves sales. It is worthy in every way, and will attract attention. Villegas signs a canvas representing a young Moorish soldier, "Calling the Hour," which, though a trifle disagreeable in color, is big and frank in handling, possessing great vim and dash. A minute little panel by Vibert shows a priest warming himself before a fire, and a larger canvas in an earlier manner tells "The Bull Fighter's Story." It is painted with greater freedom and is more satisfactory than his recent, hard, unsympathetic pictures, with which the dealers' shops abound.

The name of G. Favretto is quite unfamiliar, yet this artist has one of the good things here. It is trifling possibly in subject, yet in drawing, painting, and tonality it is unusually good. There is a small, highly finished Delort, of some seaside ecclesiastics at sea, a Leo Hermann of the same order, a Bedini, a Frappa, and a little head by Domingo, painted with much unction.

These are among the more important works, and will give an idea of the character of the exhibition. The engravings and etchings are mostly remark proofs of an expensive and rare character, and, in addition, there are articles of furniture of exquisite cabinet work, and many bookcases, that contained the books of the famous library belonging to Mr. Pope, which was only recently disposed of.

Flushing Young People's Reception.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 15.—The second of a series of dances to be given this season to the young society set of this village by Nina, eldest daughter of Capt. John D. Mitchell, was held to-night in the Mitchell mansion on Linden Hill, and was largely attended. The parlors were handsomely decorated with red, white, and blue streamers, and great masses of holly, hemlock boughs, mistletoe, plants, and flowers.

The guests were received in the drawing room by Miss Mitchell, assisted by her cousins. Dancing was begun at 9 o'clock and was kept up until midnight, when supper was served. Dancing was then continued until 2 o'clock.

BOITO'S "MEFISTOFELE" REVIVED

Grand Production of the Work at the Metropolitan Opera House—Singing, Orchestra, and Stage Setting Excellent.

Boito's "Mefistofele" was reproduced last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was given before in this city in the same house over twelve years ago. When previously performed, it was neither successful from an artistic standpoint, as far as the public was concerned, nor from the box-office standpoint, as the present management has every reason to remember. But things were altogether different last night. There was another large audience in attendance, and the boxes contained their full quota of social luminaries and distinguished persons, among whom were Mmes. Sara Bernhardt and Nellie Melba, who were the guests of Mrs. Maurice Grau. Applause was unstinted, and curtain calls were unusually numerous.

The management spared nothing to make Boito's truly great work a success. The spectacular features were given with a lavishness seldom found in such productions. Nothing exceeding the splendor of costumes and stage appurtenances displayed in the second scene of the second act has ever been seen here in grand opera. From the beginning of the prologue to the finish of the epilogue there was ample evidence that from the stage manager's point of view nothing had been left undone. Musically it was equally liberally treated. As a whole, it must be recorded as one of the most brilliant productions which Abbey & Grau have offered their patrons.

The prologue begins with a well written choral number of some length, after which Mefistofele is discovered laying the wager that he will lure Faust from the path of righteousness. Then follows a magnificent choral composition, which ends with a grand seraphic climax. So entrancing was this given that Seidl was compelled to bow his acknowledgments repeatedly. The Easter festivities with which the first act begins is a dramatic as well as a musical gem. In this Boito demonstrated the great advantage of a composer writing his own libretto, for both the book and the score are in masterly accord with each other. The music and action are full of vivacity and the ballet here introduced is highly effective. The very melodic "Juhé Juhé" chorus was loudly applauded.

The scene in Faust's laboratory, which follows, contains some excellent numbers, notably the opening aria of Faust, "Dai Campi," which was artistically rendered by Signor Cremonini. All the beauties of Mefistofele's solo, "Son Io Spirito," were prominently brought out by Edouard de Reszke, and at the close the plaudits were so tumultuous that nothing but a repetition of the last verse would satisfy the audience. This number was given with a gusto that merited the stormy favors showered upon the artist. At the close of the act there were several recalls.

The garden scene, with which the second act opens, introduced Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli, each of whom was greeted cordially. Mme. Calvé's picturesqueness was conspicuous. She was a beautiful, flaxen-haired Marguerita, and was perfectly in harmony with the heroine Goethe has created. This scene is filled with entrancing melodies and beautiful orchestration. The charming singing of the final "laughing quartet" evoked several curtain calls, and, in answer to loud calls of "da capo," it was repeated. Calvé and Mantelli and Cremonini and Edward de Reszke gave a delightful performance of this selection.

The "Brocken" scene, which followed, was simply the acme of spectacular stagecraft. In this Boito shows his grandeur of conception of Goethe's work, and he has surrounded it with appropriate and magnificent musical embellishments. The demoniacal character of the music of the witches' revelries is impressive to a high degree.

The death of Marguerita is the subject of the first scene of the third act, and in this Mme. Calvé was so perfectly artistic that she triumphed as she has seldom done here, even in her marvelous characterization of Carmen. She sang her aria "L'altra Notte" with much vocal charm and great dramatic force. The beautiful duet between Marguerita and Faust the orchestration of which is a subdued, melodious waltz, was effectively sung by both Calvé and Cremonini, and delightfully played by the orchestra. At the close of this scene the audience was most enthusiastic, and Calvé was not only called before the curtain more than a dozen times, but loads of flowers were thrown upon the stage.

The fourth act transfers the action to the shores of Pineus, and Mme. Calvé as Helen of Troy and Mme. Mantelli as Pantalis have some magnificent vocal selections allotted to them. There is a charming duet between Helen and Faust, which was well sung. The ballet introduced here once more is extremely effective, and the music just such as one would fancy in such surroundings.

The finale of the opera is the epilogue, in which the death of Faust is the subject. Here again the master musician is demonstrated, and Signor Cremonini was fully capable of the requirements, while Edouard de Reszke rose to greatness.

That this was Mme. Calve's first appearance in her taxing rôle was only evident on the programme, where the announcement was made. She looked the part to perfection, and at no previous time has she given better vocal results. The rôle of Marguerita will henceforth be added as one of her greatest. Edouard de Reszke was an ideal Mefistofele, and acquitted himself with that artistic credit for which he is so well known. Signor Cremonini was a praiseworthy Faust, and sang with more finish and art than he has done here so far. Mme. Mantelli also is entitled to credit in the rôles of Martha and Pantalis. Her rich, well-trained contralto voice is suited to the music written for these rôles, and she was artistic throughout.

The chorus and orchestra worked superbly throughout, and Anton Seidl's reading of the opera was thoroughly musicianly. The score contains much that permits of Wagnerian effects, and all of these were brought to the fore.

Owing to the indisposition of Jean de Reszke, "Tristan und Isolde" will not be given to-night. "Die Walküre will be substituted, with Herr Wallnoefer and others in the cast.

SEEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

Some of Those Who Heard the Production at the Opera House.

Among those who heard the opera last evening, occupying seats in the boxes, orchestra stalls, and balconies, were Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss, Albert Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Andrews, Miss Lucy Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Woodling, the Misses Woodling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, the Misses Ogden, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, A. Muller-Ury, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dillon, Miss Grace Howard, Mrs. John H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, W. E. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur J. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver von Kroh, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Hunter, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Breese, Miss Lillie P. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. John T. James, Mrs. Herter, Mrs. George L. Kingsland.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman-Short

FRANCE GREETS ENGLAND

Evidence of Friendly Relations in Settlement of Dispute.

ME-KONG AS LIMIT OF TERRITORIES

There Shall Be No Longer Any Question About a Buffer State Between the Colonies from Siam to China.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The belief obtains here that by the terms of the settlement of the Me-Kong dispute, the Government of Great Britain agrees upon the Me-Kong River as the boundary of British and French territory from the north of Siam to the frontier of China.

There shall no longer be any question as to a buffer state, the upper Me-Kong in Siam becoming the sole buffer between the territory of Great Britain and that of France.

This settlement is regarded as proof of the friendly relations between France and England.

A GOOD WORD FOR SULTAN.

F. Hopkinson Smith in Turks' Defense —Dr. Wayland Opposes.

The Nineteenth Century Club met at Sherry's last evening, and discussed "The Responsibility for the Armenian Massacres." The speakers were F. Hopkinson Smith and the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland, Mr. Smith spoke first.

"For some weeks past," he said, "the entire civilized world has united in calling down anathemas upon the Sultan of Turkey. Any person who becomes sufficiently wrought up, writes to the papers and voices his disgust and indignation. Even the eloquent Mr. Gladstone and the gentle-souled Julia Ward Howe have joined in the chorus, though neither of them has any other knowledge of the real state of the country than from the reports published in the newspapers.

"'Thou shalt not speak falsely of thy neighbor' is as good a commandment as 'Thou shalt not kill,'" said the speaker, and he desired to open the discussion with this keynote.

Mr. Smith proceeded to glance at the Sultan's personality, reading from numerous periodicals. He succeeded in stirring up some little enthusiasm among his listeners for the Sultan's character. He quoted from W. T. Stead and Prof. Grosvenor.

"If the Sultan were to die to-morrow," he said, "he would leave behind him a record of which no Sultan need be ashamed. The newspapers of the day read like fairy tales. The kindness of the Sultan and his thought for the welfare of others is scarcely to be believed. He only sentences a murderer to fifteen years, but beheads any man who whispers a word of treason against the State.

"Half the Consular service appointments in the Sultan's gift are held by Christians, and many by Armenians, and how many Mohammedans hold places in the gift of Christian Governments? It is by this Armenian Government that we judge the Turks."

Mr. Smith quoted largely from Marion Crawford, Gibbon, the historian; Robert Curzon, Bigelow, (from his work on "The Cross and the Crescent,") and others.

"Patience, candor, resignation, and honesty are his characteristics," cried Mr. Smith. "In Constantinople, less than three months ago, I met the Turks, and found them honest, simple, and well educated. They are kind to animals, loyal to their own families. There are no divorce courts in Turkey. A Turk may have five or six wives, but they are all his own, and not the other fellow's. A Turk will not even sit down or smoke in the presence of his father unless he is invited to do so."

Mr. Smith proceeded to show by numerous quotations from missionaries and others that there exists a revolutionary party in Armenia to which is largely due the present state of affairs. Europe made Bulgaria free, and Europe will make Armenians free if the agitation and massacres continue long enough. The attack at Sassoun was led by a Russian agent. The plan of these revolutionists is to excite an attack by the Turks and then to appeal for aid to the powers of Europe.

One of the causes of the present state of things was that the misguided American missionaries, relying upon the protection of the American Government, defied the law. It was incumbent upon the American Nation, however, to respond to the cry of the innocent women and children.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland was then introduced to the club. He opened his address by saying that the audience must imagine from the preceding discourse that it was the Armenians who had been massacring the Turks.

"It is not a question of the Sultan's personal character," said the speaker. "The Turks have always looked upon the Armenians with contempt, rather than with hatred. The truthfulness of the Turks so emphasized by Mr. Smith is a myth. After the Crimean war Turks made many promises of reform to England, none of which have been kept. The true way to settle the Armenian question, according to the Sultan, is to do away with the Armenians."

The speaker reviewed the horrible massacres and showed the true character of the unspeakable Turk, as learned by travelers and historians. He placed the whole responsibility for the massacres upon the Sultan, and proceeded brick by brick to pull down the magnificent character which Mr. Smith had built up for the Turk.

HOW SPANIARDS REPORT BATTLES.

At Ramon de las Yaguas, in Truth, the Insurgents Routed Them.

The following is translated from a letter just received from Santiago de Cuba, dated Dec. 30:

"Since the 26th it was rumored here that a battle had been fought at or near Ramon de las Yaguas, and, although it was impossible to get any details, the assurance was given that the Cubans had obtained a victory over the Spaniards. On the 26th the Government, in order to counteract the rumor, published in the official organ, La Patria, a report of the battle which, as you will notice, is worded in such a way as to make it appear that the Spaniards had been successful.

"The truth was learned on the 29th, and on the 30th, as you will also see in La Patria, a different report is published by the Government, colored in such a way as to disguise the truth. The exact facts are as follows: Gen. Canellas, in combination with Cols. Tejeda and Baquero, and Lieut. Col. Ruiz, attempted to surprise Maj. Gen. José Maceo. Col. Tejeda first arrived with 1,500 men and one piece of artillery, and by a shrewd movement on the part of Maceo they were led to La Loma de los Ciegos, and when he had them where it suited him the battle began.

"Half an hour later Carnellas and Baquero arrived and joined Tejeda. The majority of the forces of Maceo, which had been until then concealed, suddenly advanced from all directions, and the surprise of the Spaniards was such that they broke ranks and fled in all directions, with the exception of those under Col. Tejeda, who attempted to make a firm stand. Gen. Canellas fled with his staff to the mines of Juragua, whence he left for Santiago by water; Baquero and Ruiz took the road to Guantanamo, and Tejeda, with the baggage, that to Songo; as you will see, the rout was complete.

"We have just received news, but no details, of a fight in Dos Caminos.

"Arrests continue to be made on a larger scale, and the jails are already full of both men and women.

"During the last two weeks over 400 men from this city and surroundings have joined the Cuban forces.

"Rumors have reached here that a battle has been fought by Gen. Rabi in Venta da Casanovas. The Spanish official report says that, 'the Spanish forces were successful'; but it is rumored that such was not the case.

"It is now 4 o'clock P. M., and I have nothing further to report, except that men are daily engrossing the ranks of our army."

Serious Illness of Charles Floquet.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Charles Floquet, the celebrated French politician and Deputy, formerly Prime Minister and for a number of years President of the Chamber of Deputies, is seriously ill with congestion of the lungs, and is not expected to recover.

QUEEN WRITES TO THE SULTAN

An Autograph Letter Presented by Sir Philip Currie, Which Must Be an Appeal for the Armenians.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan granted a private audience to-day to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, who presented to his Majesty an autograph letter from Queen Victoria. The contents of the Queen's letter are not known.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS WITHHELD.

None Is to be Sent to Eastern Waters, Says Porte to Mavroyeni Bey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The Porte gives out the statement that the United States Government has informed Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, that no United States war vessel has been ordered into Eastern waters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The United Press cable dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Turkish Minister here had been informed by the United States Government that no additional warships had been ordered to Turkish waters was probably based on a communication made to Mavroyeni Bey by Secretary Olney Thursday last, when the Turkish representative visited the State Department.

Mr. Olney this afternoon declined to say anything on the subject. The announcement of the Porte is practically of little interest excepting in so far as it officially confirms the understanding in naval circles that no actual orders had been issued to Rear Admiral Bunce to send any of the vessels now under his command at Hampton Roads.

Notwithstanding this, it is understood to be true that the project of sending a portion, at least, of Admiral Bunce's fleet to the Levant has been considered by the President and his advisers. That no formal action has been the result of this consideration does not necessarily mean that the project has been abandoned, for the fleet is still held in home waters, although nearly a month has passed since the date set for its departure for practice cruise in the West Indies.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Proposition Made from New-York to Carry on the Business of the Line.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—As a result of the failure of the plan suggested in August last for the reconstruction of the National Steamship Company, in order to avoid compulsory liquidation, and of the proposals subsequently made with that end in view, the shareholders of the company held a meeting here this afternoon to consider proposals submitted for the carrying on of the business of the line.

Among the plans considered was one submitted by Col. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line of New-York, on behalf of his company. Under the plan the Atlantic Transport Line offers 8s. per share for the National Company's ordinary shares, and £2 18s. per share for the preference shares.

The meeting finally decided to authorize the National Company's Directors to make an arrangement, the terms of which shall not be less favorable to the company than those submitted.

PRUSSIAN LANDTAG OPENING.

Finances Improved and Increase of Schoolmasters' Pay Promised.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, on behalf of the King, opened the session of the Prussian Landtag to-day in the White Hall without any special ceremony. Two hundred members of the body were present.

When the Ministers walked into the hall the Chancellor read the King's speech, which represented that the finances of Prussia had been considerably improved. The speech promised an increase of pay for schoolmasters and the formation of additional Chambers of Commerce.

At the conclusion of the speech the President of the Landtag, Herr von Koeller, called for three cheers for the King, which were given. The function occupied only ten minutes.

The Emperor, in hunting costume, drove in a four-in-hand this morning to Brietz Park for a day's shooting.

BRITISH ARE NEAR COOMASSIE.

Prempeh Will Not Fight but Confer with Expedition's Commander.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, British West Africa, says that the British expedition sent against Ashantee has arrived at a point within twelve miles of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital.

King Prempeh, the dispatch says, has said that he will not fight the British force, but will await the arrival of the expedition at Coomassie, when he will confer with its commander, Col. Sir Francis Scott.

SPANISH STEAMER CISCAR SUNK.

All of the Passengers and Crew, Twenty-four in Number, Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Spanish steamer Ciscar, from Hamburg for Spanish ports, has been sunk near Calais, France, by collision with the German ship Nereus, Capt. Shultze, from Iquique for Hamburg.

All of the Ciscar's passengers and crew were rescued, three of the ship's company—the Captain, mate, and one passenger—being picked up by a fishing smack and landed at Ramsgate and the rest, twenty-one in number, succeeded in getting ashore at Calais.

The Nereus has arrived at Hamburg in a badly damaged condition.

HERBERT KRAHN IS ACQUITTED.

Failure to Prove the Crime for Which He Was Arrested Here.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The trial of Herbert Krahn, accused of luring "Lady" Gordon into an empty house and robbing her of money, jewels, bonds, and other property, resulted in his acquittal and discharge.

The Court could find no justification in Krahn's further detention. Krahn was arrested in New-York about two months ago and brought here for trial for the robbery, which was said to have occurred last March.

Portuguese Troops Not Slaughtered.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—Official advices received by the Government from the Portuguese territory of Goa, on the Malabar coast of India, deny the statement telegraphed to Lisbon yesterday that a hundred Portuguese troops had been slaughtered by rebellious natives.

Britain Has Not Ceded Zeila.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times to-morrow will say it is authorized to deny the announcement recently made by several newspapers of Rome that the British Government had agreed to cede to Italy the town of Zeila, on the Somali Coast.

Sir Cecil Rhodes Sails for England.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette is authority for the statement that Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, sails from Cape Town for England to-day.

Seventh Earl De La Warr Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Reginald Windsor Sackville, seventh Earl De la Warr, died this morning. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Wisconsin to be Reapportioned.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—Gov. Upham yesterday issued a call for a special session of the Legislature, to convene Feb. 18, to consider a bill reapportioning the State into Senatorial and Legislative districts, according to the new census.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville Jan. 11, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) McGillivray, Yokohama Oct. 27, via Algiers Dec. 30, with mdse to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:36 P. M.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

UTAH'S SENATORS NAMED

F. J. Cannon and Arthur Brown to Represent the New State.

NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS

One Is a Mormon and the Other a Gentile—Both Are Strong Advocates of the Free Coinage of Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 15.—The brisk contest for the seats of the two United States Senators from Utah is at an end, and it is now announced that Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown will be elected. A great deal of trouble was anticipated. Some Republican candidates declared that there would be no caucus action, and that the fight would be taken into the Legislature, where the Democratic minority would have some voice.

The Democratic minority, however, decided that it would take no action, as between Republicans, and would vote to the last for the regular nominees of the party, J. L. Rawlins and Moses Thatcher. Largely because of this action the Republicans decided to take caucus action. A conference was held last evening for the purpose of discussing the Senatorial question. The full Republican membership of forty-

Frank J. Cannon.
Named for United States Senator from Utah.

three was present. A resolution to submit the Senatorial question to a caucus was unanimously adopted.

Frank J. Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, and delegate from the Territory until the issuance of the President's proclamation, was nominated by acclamation. He was the only Mormon avowedly in the race, and it was agreed that one Senatorship should go to a Mormon. His father did not enter the contest.

The fight came between Arthur Brown and C. W. Bennett for the Gentile Senatorship. Judge Goodwin of the Tribune, who has been in the race for over a year, and Col. Isaac Trumbo, who stood as the representative of the Sugar Trust, and made a campaign of which money was the conspicuous feature, were not mentioned. They withdrew from the race when they saw the way in which it was going.

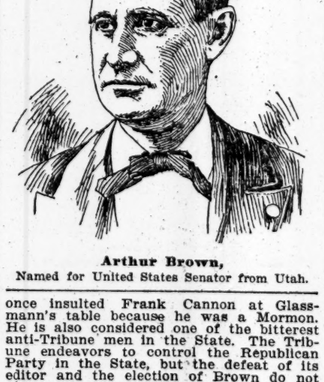
The ballot for the second Senatorship resulted: Brown, 24; Bennett, 19. The former was declared the nominee of the caucus.

The first ballot for Senators will be taken on Monday next, and there is no reason to believe there will be dissent from the caucus decision. It is probable, therefore, that Messrs. Cannon and Brown will present themselves before the bar of the Senate before Feb. 1. They will then draw lots to determine which shall take his seat until March 4, 1897, and which shall hold until 1899.

Both nominees are free silverites in all that that terms implies. In one of his campaign speeches last Summer Frank Cannon said the Republican Party would roll away the stone from the door and resurrect free silver, and threatened it with much trouble if it should prove untrue to his prediction. Arthur Brown has been one of the most prominent mining attorneys in the Territory for many years, and is largely interested in silver mines that would be benefited if silver should be remonetized.

The tone of the Senate will not be elevated by the Utah Senators. Brown will prove another Tillman. He is noted in Utah for his numerous eccentricities in speech. He has no consideration for anything that stands in his way, and Senatorial courtesy is likely to receive many rude shocks. He is an intense, bitter partisan, with no sympathy for any one who does not share his views on general politics or on silver. Always pugnacious, he would be willing to take up any gauntlet. He came to Utah from Michigan over fifteen years ago, and has practiced law here ever since. He stands among the leading mining lawyers, and has been very successful in criminal practice.

The election of Brown has been rather surprising. In the past he has been one of the bitterest of Mormon haters. THE TIMES's correspondent has the authority of William Glassmann, editor of The Ogden Standard, for the statement that Brown



Arthur Brown,
Named for United States Senator from Utah.

once insulted Frank Cannon at Glassmann's table because he was a Mormon. He is also considered one of the bitterest anti-Tribune men in the State. The Tribune endeavors to control the Republican Party in the State, but the defeat of its editor and the election of Brown do not give much encouragement.

Frank J. Cannon will not prove as picturesque as his colleague. He rather delights in his ability to play the game of politics. He can make a very flowery speech, accompanied with somewhat stagey tones and gestures. He will be almost a counterpart of Senator Dubois of Idaho, who is noted for his manipulations in the Senate and his own State.

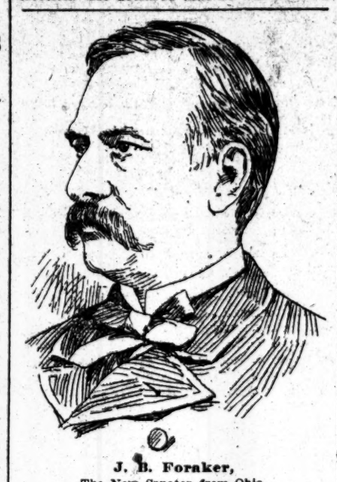
Frank Cannon is the favorite son of his father, George Q. Cannon. At one time he was regarded as one of the wildest of the young Mormon boys. He disobeyed parental authority and finally left the Church. He was brought back to better ways, however, just after the breaking up of the old religious parties, and, because of his name and the anticipated influence of his father in his behalf, was nominated for Delegate to Congress in 1892. In that campaign he was beaten by Joseph L. Rawlins by a plurality of 2,800. Two years later the same opponents faced one another, and through the use of Church influence by George Q. Cannon his son was victorious by a majority of 1818. His political prominence has not been due to his native ability, but to his name and the power of his father.

MR. FORAKER THANKS LEGISLATORS

Ohio's New Senator Makes a Speech—Declares for Bimetallism.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 15.—In the joint session of the Senate and House at noon today, the minutes of the two branches were read, showing that ex-Gov. Foraker had received a majority of the votes in each branch, and he was declared elected United States Senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice. His term begins March 4, 1897. A committee was appointed to escort Mr. Foraker to the hall of the House. Both ex-Gov. McKinley and Gov. Bushnell were present.

In his speech to the General Assembly Mr. Foraker thanked the large Republican majority for the honor, and the Democratic minority for their honest opposition to his election. He declared that he was in favor



J. B. Foraker,
The New Senator from Ohio.

of protection to American industries and of reciprocity. On the coinage question, he said: "I am in favor of bimetallism. I think it was a mistake to demonetize silver, and I hope that some safe way may be found to restore it to its proper place, by the side of gold, as a money metal."

He also declared that it was almost criminal negligence for the United States not to build the Nicaragua Canal at once.

Ex-Gov. McKinley, who followed Mr. Foraker, paid him the highest compliment. He said he did not know of any young man in the Nation of Foraker's age, from whom more might be expected in the way of great public service, or who gave greater promise of a distinguished public career.

NO CHOICE IN MARYLAND.

Congressman Wellington Gains Five Votes—Democrats Divided.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15.—The General Assembly to-day took the first joint ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson. The vote was much scattered and practically the same as was cast in the two houses, voting separately yesterday.

The Democrats split their complimentary vote between John Walter Smith and Henry Page, the latter receiving the votes which were yesterday cast for Daniel N. Henry.

One hundred and nine votes were recorded to-day, five more than were cast yesterday. Of the total, Congressman Wellington received 28, Goldsborough 17, Westcott 16, Mulliken 9, Dryden 8, Mudd and Dixon 1 each. Wellington and Goldsborough each gained three votes as compared with yesterday's record. The Democrats gave Smith 21 and Page 9 tallies.

After the roll call the joint convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at noon.

Mr. Wellington and his friends are bending their energies to get forty-two votes before to-morrow's session. That means a majority of the Republican members and is sufficient to call a caucus and declare Mr. Wellington the party nominee. Their opponents, however, prophesy that the deadlock will continue until next week at least. In the meantime there is very little attention paid to general legislation.

MR. ALLISON RENOMINATED.

The Iowa Senator Has No Opposition in His Own Party.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Jan. 15.—A joint caucus of Republicans of the House and Senate was held to-day. It was to name a candidate for United States Senator, and William B. Allison was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself.

Senator Allison was in the city and was escorted to the hall by a committee. He was given an ovation and introduced to the caucus as "the next President."

In accepting he expressed his thanks for this, his fifth nomination to the Senate, and spoke of the important duties that are incident to the office. He declared that the National honor and the National credit must be sustained at any cost.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington.

—WALDORF—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner and George P. Miller of Wisconsin.

—PARK AVENUE—Assistant Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany.

—BRUNSWICK—William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.

—HOLLAND—Wells H. Blodgett of St. Louis and Alexander G. Bullock of Massachusetts.

—MURRAY HILL—State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany and Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Daniel C. Gilman of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island, ex-Lieut. Gov. L. A. Watres of Pennsylvania, Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont, and President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—HAMILTON—Mrs. Charles M. Wales, A. F. Flagler, New-York.

—EBBITT—M. S. Lipman, Hevant M. Kiretchjian, New-York.

—RIGGS—Lee A. Agnew, H. Smith, S. D. Bowers, Adolph Rothbarth, New-York.

—COCHRAN—D. H. Driscoll, Mrs. Harrison Cuthbert Slocumb, Mrs. Butts, Miss Foster, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—A. Jacobs, R. J. Peterson, John Vincent, W. T. Willis and wife, H. A. Mott, W. G. Turner, Samuel Kean, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—R. E. A. Dorr, J. H. Haggerty, C. A. Barattoni, E. Berg, G. B. Goodwin, Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer, A. A. McLean, Augustus F. Docharty, Isidor Straus, J. Marion Pollock, C. F. Wilder, G. W. Meyers, S. Carpenter, W. D. Ford, J. H. Brooks, W. W. White, L. M. Rollins, A. J. Gage, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Philbock, W. P. Mitchell and wife, J. J. Crilly, J. G. Faron, W. G. Ringler, Thomas Fellers, J. H. Boyle, John R. Fellows, C. W. Dayton, Thomas Kavanaugh, Thomas C. T. Crain, P. F. Boyer, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Stephen A. Ferguson, J. D. Siegel, John E. Murphy, E. F. Johnson Lawrence Delmour, Daniel M. Donegan, D. F. Martin, Elliott Stafford, Wauhope Lynn, A. D. Williams, W. S. Marks, T. H. Lenell, Charles Kramer, Henry I. Goldsmith, C. J. Gasgnet, E. L. Bayles, C. MacDonald, New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 15.—Fire started this afternoon in Weber's carriage factory, on South Centre Street, near State. The flames communicated to a dwelling and to the rear of the Centre Street Opera House. The carriage factory and dwelling house are considerably damaged. No statement is obtainable of losses or insurance. The fire was probably accidental.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15.—The house of Edwin Hedges, on Maple Street, was burned this afternoon, the fire being caused by the overturning of a kerosene stove. The loss is $8,000; insured for $6,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Fire last night destroyed the Good Luck Laundry and two flats at 5,209 and 5,211 Lake Avenue. Loss, $38,000.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 15.—The Wilson Carriage and Wagon Works were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance small.

HILLSBOROUGH, Wis., Jan. 15.—Five buildings were destroyed by fire here yesterday. The loss is $40,000, with small insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:30 A. M.—551 West Fortieth Street; William Smith; damage slight.

—12:10 P. M.—Sixty-second Street and Western Boulevard; damage slight.

—1:20 P. M.—174 West Eightieth Street; Isaac Heyes; damage, $5,000.

—1:55 P. M.—120 Eldridge Street; Nicholas Piens; damage slight.

—2:30 P. M.—197 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; damage, $10.

—3:05 P. M.—2,278 Seventh Avenue; Edward Kahn; damage trifling.

—5:10 P. M.—1,506 Third Avenue; Robert Paul; damage, $15.

—5:35 P. M.—36 Ludlow Street; Jacob Gross; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—17 West Thirty-third Street; Mrs. B. Tindell; damage, $10.

—9:20 P. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Depot Place; George H. Waters; damage, $250.

—10:15 P. M.—734 Columbus Avenue; James Renwick; no damage.

A RITUALIST DIMMESDALE

"Michael and His Lost Angel" at the Empire Theatre.

A PLAY BY HENRY A. JONES

An Interesting Treatment of an Old Theme Which Will Probably Cause Heated Discussion and Therefore Be Profitable.

"Michael and His Lost Angel," a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, was produced last night at the Empire Theatre, New-York, and the Lyceum Theatre, London. Both performances began about 8 o'clock, so that the last curtain fell on the play in London just before the first act opened here. English copyright requirements were therefore satisfied. In New-York the principal actors were Henry Miller and Viola Allen; in London, J. Forbes-Robertson and Marion Terry. The part acted here by Mr. J. E. Dodson was acted there by Mr. Mackintosh.

The acting at the Empire Theatre was sympatehtic, lucid, forceful, and picturesque. Probably neither Mr. Miller nor Miss Allen ever has done more satisfactory work. Miss Allen, however, had by far the more difficult task.

Mr. Miller represented the self-righteous Anglican priest, so strong in his faith, so fervent in his adherence to his doctrinal bias and his symbolism that it is remarked of him that he can never hope to be a Bishop or an Archdeacon, or even a rural dean. The goodness of this man is, necessarily, only a matter of statement in a play. Mr. Miller represented such a man as we could all at sight accept as a model of austere virtue, before his fall. He illustrated the growth in him of the passion of sexual love, too, clearly and eloquently, and depicted his remorse after sin, and his calm dignity in his act of atonement, with satisfying art. But much of his work was merely a matter of posing and elocution. As a sinner he had to act—to denote great joy and great sorrow, to illustrate the stress of passion, and he acted well. But he was not long a sinner—in the play; and a saint on the stage is never more that a combination of statement and picture.

Miss Allen was never a saint; she was a woman with great wealth, great beauty, and the passionate nature and power to love, which are sometimes, but rarely, allied with the coquette's nature in real life. She was the témptress who lured the saint from his pedestal. She was the great-grand-daughter of an Australian conviet, and the earnings of his hard toil as a sheep raiser were the foundations of her fortune. She was the victim of a hateful marriage, and lived in London a gay life as a widow.

One day she picked up a book called "The Hidden Life," written by a young Anglican priest stationed in a remote neighborhood on the coast. The book fascinated her, and, as she felt the need of a change, she went to the coast town and rented a house, and became a constant and noticeable attendant at the services in the old minster, which it was the dream of the priest's life to restore. She gave money lavishly in the offertory. At first she both repelled and attracted the priest.

But she fell desperately in love with him, and when she found him cold as ice she determined to lure him to ruin and ruin herself, if need be, to accomplish her purpose. When, in his painful zeal for the care of souls, he compelled the only daughter of his secretary and lifelong friend, who had gone wrong and lied about it, to stand up in the minister and confess her shame before the whole congregation, she complimented him on giving an interesting exhibition. But, she informed him, he was far less interesting himself than the young woman. The man who is hanged attracts more notice than the hangman.

As her power over Michael grew, Audrie Lisden no longer felt a desire to ruin him. When he confessed his lov for her, her nature was completely subjected to his. She provided all the money for the restoration of the minster. His life was accomplished through her, and so was his ruin. He was forced into lying as the poor girl he had so cruelly sacrificed to his narrow creed had lied. And then, when he was trying to find a way out that would satisfy his conscience, the woman's husband, of whose exfstence he had not known, returned from abroad; and the priest's secretary, the father of the degraded girl, loomed up as Nemesis.

Audrie urged Michael to cast aside his cassock and cling to her. He commanded her to leave him and do atonement. She thought less of heaven than of earth, and continued the temptress.

The variety of power Miss Allen bestowed upon her portrayal of this fascinating personage was remarkable. It is not too much to say that in certain scenes, notably in the admirably devised second act of this five-act play, she completely realized every phase of the character. Mr. Dodson, too, played his part well, with quiet discretion.

Mr. Jones enjoys a false reputation of being an exceptionally bold and original dramatist. He is nothing of the sort, but he is an exceedingly clever and industrious playwright, who has learned nearly all the tricks of his craft, and keeps his weather eye open for suitable topics. As a writer he is often too fluent, and frequently insincere. Unlike Mr. Pinero, he always writes too much. Some of the best scenes in this play are marred by superfluous speeches.

The fabric of the play is very ancient. Roughly speaking, it reminds one of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Manxman," and Mr. Jones's own "Saints and Sinners." But the treatment is generally fresh and interesting. The second act is a little masterpiece. The climax it leads to used to do duty in a play Boucicault took from the French, "Pauvrette." The priest and the woman, who have been talking of their love for each other, are together on a little island, far from the mainland. They suddenly learn that they are prisoners there for a day and a night.

The scene in the minster, in which Michael, on Easter morning, atones for his sin by confession before his parishioners, is another version of Arthur Dimmesdale's scene on the pillory, Philip Christian's in the Manx courtroom, Dean Maitland's in the pulpit.

The religious discussions in the play and the pictorial exhibition of religious symbolism will surely excite much hot discussion. As a work of art, the play needs no such advertising. Perhaps, however, discussion may add to its popularity. Few regular theatregoers, however, will object tto its treatment of religious subjects. It is all serious and dignified. Nothing is said that can give reasonable offense to any person. In the church scene the vested choir sings the processional hymn, with accompaniment of organ and brass instruments. The altar is not dressed in the ultra-ritualistic manner, while crucifer and thurifer are conspicuous by their absence. The vestments are rather cheap-looking and some of the male choristers and deacons have hopelessly comic countenances. But the scene is beautiful, and all the scenery is good and appropriate, while the general performance is admirable:

Michael Faversham	Henry Miller
Sir Lyon Faversham	W. H. Crompton
Father Hilary	George E. Bryant
Andrew Gibbard	J. E. Dodson
Mark Docwray	Robert Weed
Withycombe	E. F. Backus
Audrie Lisden	Viola Allen
Rose Gibbard	Ida Conquest
Mrs. Cantelo	Annie Adams
Fanny Clover	Ellen Gail
Organist	John P. Whitman

LONG WAIT FOR THE BRIDEGROOM

After Three Hours Miss Debell Was Taken with Hysterics.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15.—A young woman who sat in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Railroad from 8 until 11 o'clock to-night was taken to the City Hospital in a hysterical condition. She said she was Ida Debell, twenty-seven years old, and that her home was in Newark, but she would not give her address. She said she came here to meet William C. Shaw of 877 Jersey Avenue, to whom she was to be married on her arrival.

He failed to meet her.

At the address given it was said that Mr. Shaw lived there, but was not at home, nor was it known when he would return. None of Mr. Shaw's friends had ever heard of Miss Debell.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Artistic people can find new styles in Furniture at 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Martin Brimmer.

Martin Brimmer of Boston, who died in that city Tuesday night, was born in Boston in 1830. His father, who bore the same Christian name, was Mayor of the city in 1843. The elder Brimmer was an ardent advocate of prison reform and of popular education. His son received his early education from private tutors. He entered Harvard University at the age of sixteen, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was graduated with the class of '49. He read law, but never practiced.

He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1859, 1860, and 1861; a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1864, and a Presidential Elector in 1876. He was President of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and as such was placed on the board created by statute to pass upon the artistic suitability of public monuments to be erected hereafter in Boston.

He was chosen one of the members of the Citizens' Relief Committee to alleviate the sufferings caused by the conflagration in November, 1872. Although retired from active life, he took a keen interest in public affairs, and his name was frequently attached to indorsements of candidates for office. He generally supported Democratic candidates.

Gen. Charles A. Heckman.

Gen. Charles A. Heckman died Tuesday at the home of his son, 25 Pastorius Street, Germantown, Penn., of Bright's disease.

Gen. Heckman was born at Easton, Penn., Dec. 3, 1822. He served through the Mexican war as a Sergeant in the First United States Voltigeurs. On returning home he was employed as a conductor on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

He enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and served three months as a Captain in the First Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the end of the term of service he joined the Ninth New-Jersey Infantry as Major, being quickly promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier General Dec. 29, 1862, and served until May 25, 1865, when he resigned.

Gen. Heckman was engaged in a large share of the battles of the East, and was intrusted with many important commands. He was captured May 16, 1864, but exchanged three months later. He was wounded three times.

He leaves a wife and one son.

Major Henry McCabe.

Major McCabe, who was for many years prominent in the wholesale hat trade of New-York, died in this city on Thursday, Jan. 9, of pneumonia, aged sixty-seven years. He was born at Palatine Bridge, and for the last twelve years had his residence there, though spending much of his time in this city. In his early business life he traveled much in the South. For the last eight years he has been an associate editor of The Men's Outfitter, and his keen, quaint, and humorous work has been widely enjoyed. He was tall and dignified, with the kindly, cordial manners of the old school. He was a Mason and a member of Trinity Church. Major McCabe leaves a wife and one daughter.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The State Department was informed yesterday of the death of Charles Jonas of Wisconsin, Consul at Crefeld, Germany. Mr. Jonas had been in poor health for some time. Early in his present administration President Cleveland appointed him Consul General at St. Petersburg, but the climate was too rigorous for Mr. Jonas, and he exchanged places with John Karel, Consul General at Prague, Austria-Hungary. Mr. Jonas, however, became persona non grata to the Vienna Government through the discovery that he was the editor of a journal in Wisconsin with strong Semitic views. For this reason President Cleveland transferred him to Crefeld.

—James H. Winchell, of James H. Winchell & Co., one of the largest shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass., died suddenly yesterday afternoon in Boston. Mr. Winchell was attending the matinée at the Boston Museum, and was taken suddenly ill. He was carried into the ladies' reception room, where he died before a physician could reach him. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Winchell was fifty-five years old. He was one of the foremost in the fight of Haverhill shoe manufacturers against their workmen in the labor troubles two years ago.

—John McAuslan, a member of the Callendar, McAuslin & Troup Company, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Providence, R. I.

—Judge Bartholomew Keiler, for eight years a Police Justice of Rochester, died yesterday from blood poisoning. He emigrated to this country from Ireland when a lad, settling in Herkimer County. He was a graduate of Syracuse University, class of '76. He was prominent in Republican circles.

—Frank B. Rahn, one of Pittsburg's best-known business men died suddenly at the Hotel Duquesne, that city, of rheumatism of the heart yesterday. He was prominently identified with the iron trade and other industries, and had amassed a considerable fortune. He leaves a wife and a daughter, the latter, Mrs. John Larkin, wife of a well-known New-York attorney.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs! Closing sale choice Furs; 30 per cent. less than up-town prices. BURKE, manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

Such excellent quality with low prices as only a wise grasp of the market could arrange. Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Chico, The new collar. **E. & W.**

MARRIED.

AMY—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1896, at the Church of the Holy Name, New-York City, by the Rev. N. N. McKinnon, S. J., and the Rev. J. M. Galligan, Pauline Estelle, daughter of Henry Rogers, Esq., to Alfred V. Amy, both of this city.

BOYD—HANCOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1896, at the residence of Dr. Benjamin F. Vosburgh, No. 40 West 58th St., May Candee, daughter of Mr. David H. Hancock, to Richard C. Boyd, by the Rev. William H. Van Allen.

COBB—GETTEL.—On Jan. 15, by the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D., Mary Gettel to Edward Cobb, both of New-York City.

ENGLISH—WORTH.—On Jan. 14, 1896, by the Rev. John Fox, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, 289 Henry St., Brooklyn, Gertrude Mather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Worth, to James Edward English of New-Haven, Conn.

PAYNE—LOZIER.—Jan. 15, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Stephen Henry Payne, to Jessie Charlotte Lozier, daughter of Jennie de la M. and the late Dr. Abraham Witton Lozier.

PHELPS—FORBES.—At the residence of the bride, 144 West 119th St., on Tuesday, J

A QUADRANGULAR RACE

Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Harvard to Row.

BIG 'VARSITY CONTEST ASSURED

The Agreement Signed—George L. Rives to be Referee and the Race to Take Place in June.

A four-mile race, between university crews from Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania, has been arranged by representatives of those universities. The race will be rowed next June, the date and place of the contest to be hereafter mutually agreed upon.

The arrangement to row the race was brought about by Cornell, that university, having an agreement to row a race with Columbia and Pennsylvania, and also an agreement to row with Harvard, proposed that the two races be merged into one four-sided race.

The Springfield and Poughkeepsie courses have been considered, but no definite choice of a course has as yet been made. Mr. George L. Rives of Columbia, and also of Cambridge, England, has consented to act as referee.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The following agreement was given out officially to-day by Dean White, for the Cornell Athletic Council: "Cornell, having an agreement to row a race with Columbia and Pennsylvania, and also an agreement to row with Harvard in 1896, it was proposed that these two races be merged in a single Columbia-Cornell-Harvard-Pennsylvania race. It was thereupon agreed by Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and Pennsylvania to join in a four-sided race, with the understanding that no other crew shall be admitted against the objection of any one of the four universities parties to this agreement."

In explaining the agreement, Dean White said that the proposal was made by Cornell Dec. 26, when all four colleges were represented at the meeting, in New-York, and has been under discussion since. Two conferences were held before Harvard came in.

At no one of these conferences was the question of admitting Yale discussed. As to what Cornell's individual policy would be should Yale apply for admission, nothing can be obtained from members of the council. The distance generally agreed upon for the race is four miles. The course will be either at Poughkeepsie or Springfield.

The further important announcement has been made by Dean White that there will probably be a four-sided freshman race between the same colleges. Cornell and Pennsylvania have an understanding, and Harvard and Columbia an agreement. It is proposed, therefore, to bring the two dual freshman races together into a quadrangular affair.

The announcement is very satisfactory to the Cornell undergraduates.

THE TALK OF YALE.

Alumni Hope that a Race Will Be Arranged for the Blue.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—In conversation to-day with a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Jules H. G. de Sibour, '96, President of the Yale University Boat Club, stated that up to the present time no action had been taken on the proposition to have the Yale 'Varsity crew participate in the proposed contest at Poughkeepsie or Springfield this Summer, and he added that several days more would go by before it was known definitely whether Yale would send an eight. Mr. de Sibour further explained why Yale had thus far taken no action, that the time of the boating officials of Yale had been taken up a great deal of late with the question of sending a crew to England this Summer, and until a conclusion had been arrived at about the European trip it would be premature to consider any scheme of entering a crew for some other race this Summer.

Now that it has been decided within the last few days that Yale would not meet an English crew on the other side this year, the five-crew regatta on the Hudson was the next subject for consideration, although as yet all that the Yale boating officials knew about such an event was what had appeared about it in the newspapers.

President de Sibour declined to state what would probably be the verdict of the Yale authorities on the proposal to row at Poughkeepsie. In fact, he said, he knew nothing about it. He was asked if Yale would decline to take part in a race where Harvard was to be one of the competing crews, and his reply was in substance that she would not. He remarked that there was no trouble between Yale and Harvard, as far as rowing is concerned.

Before Yale will do anything there will have to be conferences between the 'Varsity boating officials in the university and the alumni, who are intimately associated with the University Boat Club management, and these conferences will be held in New-York, and a number of the prominent coaches of the Yale crew will attend these conferences, and this means that Capt. Robert J. Cook will take a leading part in such deliberations. Mr. de Sibour thought there was a division in the sentiment among the undergraduates about sending a Yale 'Varsity crew to row on the Hudson this season.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES representative interviewed one of the leading alumni in this city, who is closely and influentially identified with athletics in Yale, and who expressed himself as follows:

"I think Yale will send a crew to this Hudson River regatta this Summer, and why shouldn't she, especially if Harvard is to have a 'Varsity crew there? Such a race would practically take the place of the annual contest at New-London, and Yale would also have the pleasure of trying conclusions with her old boating rival, Harvard, in the only difference being in the locality and in the fact that instead of two 'Varsity crews racing, as has been the case on the Thames annually, there would be five in this race.

"What will Yale do if she doesn't enter a crew at this regatta? What is the use or benefit of putting a crew into practice, training for weeks, as is now planned by the 'Varsity crew Captain, Mr. Treadway, if there is to be no race at the end of the season? True, Yale might arrange a race with Cornell, perhaps, or some such college, but I am inclined to think that Yale will keep as near as possible to her old alliances rather than meet a new crew. A race on the Hudson, in which Harvard would be one of the entries, would be practically the same as a race between Yale and Harvard, even although Cornell, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania had crews in the same race. A victory over Harvard there would amount to just about the same thing as a victory over her at New-London, the only difference being that such a victory would be obtained on a different course.

"I look confidently to see a race between Yale and Harvard, with the other three colleges named in it, too, and I hope such a race will come off. Harvard, so it is understood here at Yale by the Yale University Boat Club officials, will occupy a sort of neutral ground about Yale going into such a contest. We understand here that Harvard will neither object nor approve of Yale entering this race, being determined to allow the settlement of that issue to remain with the three other clubs."

HONORS FOR PHELPS AND MAHAN.

Proposed as Honorary Members of the New-York Yacht Club.

Edward J. Phelps and Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, have been proposed as honorary members of the New-York Yacht Club. Their names were put on the bulletin board yesterday, Commodore E. M. Brown being the proposer, and Vice Commodore Henry C. Ward is the seconder.

Mr. Phelps is in town, having come from Burlington, Vt., to consult with the other members of the committee of the New-York Yacht Club appointed to investigate the Dunraven charges.

The report of the committee is nearly ready, and will probably be made public next week. It is said that the report fills a volume of about 700 pages, and the delay in making it public has been caused by the committee having to go through the proofs before the printer could finish the work.

LARCHMONT'S BIG SEASON.

List of Regattas and Special Races to be Sailed on the Sound.

The Larchmont Yacht Club is going to make things hum on the Sound next Summer. The Regatta Committee has arranged a big programme of regattas and special races to be sailed off the popular clubhouse.

One feature of the season will be the "race week," which will take the place of the annual cruise. That week's racing will begin on Saturday, July 18, and end on Saturday, July 25. After each day's racing, there will be entertainments in the clubhouse. The programme for the season is as follows:

Saturday, June 20.—Spring Regatta, open to all classes.

Saturday, July 4.—Annual Regatta, open to all classes; first race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers, (special class.) In the evening, fireworks and illumination of yachts.

RACE WEEK.

Saturday, July 18.—Regatta, open to all classes; second race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers. Evening, band concert.

Monday, July 20.—Third race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers; special races for 21-footers and half-raters. Evening, a smoker.

Tuesday, July 21.—Ladies' Day. Gig, dinghy, launch, tub, and swimming races; race for the "Eastward" and "Westward" Challenge Cups. Evening, illumination and fireworks.

Wednesday, July 22.—Fourth race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers; special races for 21-footers and half-raters; race for cabin cats for the Flint Cups; race for Class 5 for Mangus Cup. Evening, minstrel performance.

Thursday, July 23.—Special cup race for schooners. Evening, dinner and grand ball.

Friday, July 24.—Fifth race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers. Evening, Prof. Herrmann.

Saturday, July 25.—Regatta, open to all classes; sixth race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers. Evening, band concert.

Saturday, Sept. 5.—Seventh race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers.

Monday, Sept. 7, (Labor Day.)—Full regatta, open to all classes; eighth race of the series for 34-raters and 30-footers.

Saturday, Sept. 12.—Race for the Larchmont Cup for schooners; consolation race for 34-raters and 30-footers.

"BENNY" WILLIAMS BEATEN.

No Longer a Governor of the New-York Athletic Club.

The annual election of the New-York Athletic Club Tuesday night resulted in a complete victory for the independent ticket. The regular ticket had the same names on it, with the exception of Bartow S. Weeks for Captain and J. D. Foote for Governor. Mr. Foote was contesting against R. C. Williams, the former Chairman of the Athletic Committee, and Mr. Weeks was running against M. Weinacht for Captain. Mr. Weeks won by a vote of 445 against 340 for Mr. Weinacht, and Mr. Williams got 397 votes, as against the formidable figure of 501 for Mr. Foote.

The final score was announced at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the completed figures were given out downstairs the scene baffled description. Hands were clasped, hats were flung against the ceiling, and even some went as far as to embrace each other in the outburst of joy on the moment. All agreed that the New-York Athletic Club was once again back to its original moorings, and that the match with the London Athletic Club next July could be carried out with dignity to the "Winged Foot" organization. In fact, not the least secret was made about it that the club would go back again to the Amateur Athletic Union, and general harmony would reign in the action of the club toward that National body.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks received hundreds of congratulations on his victory yesterday.

The number of votes recorded for the officials and Board of Governors were as follows: President James Whitely, 703; Vice President Thomas L. Watson, 786; Secretary John C. Gulick, 703; Treasurer Charles E. Goodhue, 710; Capt. Bartow S. Weeks, 445. Governors—For Two Years—Dr. B. F. O'Conner, 607; W. T. Baldwin, 605; R. D. Winthrop, 597; Dr. Seneca D. Powell, 444; James D. Foote, 501; James A. Lynch, 517; R. M. Thompson, 612; Doylas Henry, 454; J. F. Muir, 602; H. C. Williams, 397; L. D. Hayes, 342.

It will be seen that the last three were not elected.

The old members of the board, added to those elected, make the complete governing machine of the New-York Athletic Club: Albert A. Colfax, Orin M. Beach, James H. Haslin, James Wills, E. G. Lemon, Thomas F. Murtha, Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, and D. D. Youmans. The different committees will be formed at the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

GOOD CURLING FOR GORDON MEDAL.

Fourteen Clubs Contest at the Hoboken Rink for the Prize.

The play for the Gordon Medal commenced yesterday morning on the Hoboken rink, fourteen clubs sending their picked rinks to compete for the trophy. Much disappointment was experienced among the curlers when no rinks came from Albany, as the two clubs there had intimated an intention of being present. Utica and Thistle Lackawanna were well represented.

Edwin L. Thomas was appointed umpire, and had the Gordon Medal displayed on his breast.

The ice was in fine condition for bringing out the fine points of the game, and whoever is the final winner will have the satisfaction of knowing that the science of the game was a large element in ultimate success.

The play for the first round resulted as follows:

RINK, NO. 1.

AMERICAN, N. Y.	THISTLE, N. Y.
William Meikle,	Robert Lander,
William Meikle,	A. Fraser,
Thomas Sheridan,	John Watt,
George Grieve.(skip)—8	Thomas Watt.(skip)—26

RINK, NO. 2.

YONKERS, N. Y.	EMPIRE CITY, N. Y.
Thomas Wigley,	George Lothian,
Joseph Brown,	Adam Manwell,
George Colquhoun,	Joseph Connell,
Robert Kellock.(skip)—19	J. McNeil.....(skip)—11

RINK NO. 3.

UTICA, N. Y.	CALEDONIAN.
J. W. Johnston,	Henry Archibald,
H. J. Johnston,	Henry Archibald,
Vick Nye,	Thomas T. Archibald,
C. Brown.....(Skip)—17	David Foulis..(Skip)—18

NO. 4.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. Y.	JOHN O'GROAT, N. Y.
Andrew Gillies,	George Waters,
Frank Dykes,	John Mitchell,
John Leslie,	George Bain.
George Telfer.(Skip)—13	D. McKeskill.(Skip)—11

NO. 5.

Y. CORTLANDT, N. Y.	THISTLE, LACKW'A.
P. F. Gilmartin,	Duncan McMurtie,
A. Pratt,	ames Moore,
Isaiah Frazier,	John Hailstone,
G. Frazier....(Skip)—25	T. Hailstone, (Skip)—10

No. 6.

MANHATTAN, N. Y.	JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Benjamin Jones,	R. A. McKnight,
William McKay,	James M. Stevens,
Thomas Wallace,	John T. Edwards,
D. Ballantyne.(Skip)—22	W.D.Edwards..(Skip)—11

NO. 7.

NEW-YORK, N. Y.	LONG ISLAND CITY
A. J. Fulton,	W. Meiklejohn,
A. P. Roth,	John Ratjen,
E. Sheridan,	Alexander Morrison,
C. S. Ogden...(Skip)—15	John Bissett..(Skip)—13

Second Round.

RINK NO. 1.

MANHATTAN, N. Y.	YONKERS, N. Y.
D. Ballantyne (Skip) 24	Robert Kellock, (Skip) 8

NO. 2.

THISTLE, N. Y.	CORTLANDT LAKE, N. Y.
Thomas Watt, (Skip) 19	George Frazier (Skip) 14

NO. 3.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. Y.	CALEDONIANS, N. Y.
George Telfer (Skip) 18	D. Foulis, (Skip,) a bye.
NEW-YORK, N. Y.	MANHATTAN, N. Y.
C. S. Ogden (Skip) 17	D. Ballantyne (Skip) 15
	THISTLE, N. Y.
	Thomas Watt (Skip) 14

Nhe New-York Caledonians play the New-York to-day at 10:30 A. M., and the winner of that game plays off with the Manhattan, N. Y., for the medal, beginning at 2 P. M. This is the best continuous ice ever held for the Gordon Medal. The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter was a close observer of the game during the afternoon, and got some points for his sermon to the curlers next Sabbath morning, and the Rev. T. Ross McClements of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittston, was a spectator during the evening's game.

Won by a Single Shot.

The Jersey City Curling Club and Thistle Lackawanna played for a district medal at Hoboken yesterday. The Lackawannas were very proud men after they beat the Jerseymen by one shot. The annexed score tells the story:

RINK NO. 1.

JERSEY CITY.	THISTLE LACK.
C. S. Edwards,	J. Dobbie,
E. J. Edwards,	William Graham,
J. T. Edwards,	J. Widdall,
W.D.Edwards, (skip)—12	Jas. Graham, (skip)—18

RINK NO. 2.

James Stevens,	Duncan McMurtrie,
J. R. Smith,	James Moore,
R. A. McKnight,	John Hailstone,
J. M. Stevens, (skip)—14	T. Hailstone, (skip)— 9
Total 21	Total 27

The Pennsylvanians won the match and the medal by one shot.

In the evening the Empire City Club tackled the Thistle Lackawanna with the following result:

RINK NO. 1.

EMPIRE CITY.	LACKAWANNA.
Peter Anderson,	D. McMurtrie,
John Boyes,	James Moore,
J. McNeil,	J. Hailstone,
Joe Connell, (skip)—14	T. Hailstone, (skip)— 7

RINK NO. 2.

J. B. Suffern,	J. Dobbie,
A. Manwell,	William Graham,
J. F. Conley,	Joseph Widdall,
G. Lothian, (skip)—20	J. Graham, (skip)— 5
Total 34	Total 12

Majority for Empires, 22 shots.

TOWNSEND BADLY BEATEN.

Poggenburg Furnished a Big Surprise in the Billiard Tournament.

Arthur Townsend, the scratch man in the amateur billiard tournament now in progress at Daly's Broadway academy, was badly beaten yesterday afternoon by Ferdinand Poggenburg. Townsend and all the others in the tournament were greatly surprised at the form shown by Poggenburg, and some of them were badly scared. Townsend had to make 325 while Poggenburg made 200. Townsend, however, only succeeded in making 144 when his opponent ran out.

Poggenburg started off with a run of 22, and at the end of the tenth inning had made 79, while Townsend had only scored 10. Townsend was unable to get the balls in good position, and only once during the game made a run; then he gathered in 30.

Edward Gardner and Frank Keeney were to have played, but Mr. Gardner was ill and the game was postponed. Following is the score of the afternoon game:

F. Poggenburg, (200)—22 1 36 0 4 0 2 0 1 13 2 5 1 0 13 0 27 1 2 2 2 1 1 10 8 18 21 4 0 0 0 0 8 0 1 1 0
2. Total—200. Highest run—36. Average—5 5-89.
A. Townsend, (325)—1 0 4 .0 0 1 2 1 0 14 3 1 8 1 6 0 7 2 1 3 0 0 2 1 7 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 17 1 1 2 5 2 18.
Highest run—30. Average—3 27-39.
Referee—Mr. Miner.

In the evening J. B. Stark played against Dr. A. L. Ranney, and William Barnard played against Dr. Miller. Stark defeated Ranney by a score of 276 to 171, and Dr. Miller defeated Barnard by a score of 240 to 154. Following are the scores:

J. B. Stark (270)—0 1 8 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 12 1 8 2 15 9 0 0 11 2 7 14 7 4 4 4 12 7 0 0 21 3 0 2 5 32 3 2 0 0 13 3 3 2 8. Total—270. Average—6 6-46.

Dr. A. L. Ranney (210)—1 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 15 8 10 6 3 4 0 7 1 0 10 11 4 2 5 0 16 0 0 8 0 6 10 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 15 4 0 11. Total—171. Average—3 33-46.

William Barnard (210)—40 2 5 2 1 0 5 0 8 2 1 1 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 9 0 2 9 1 13 12 0 0 1 1 10 3 1 5 4. Total—154. Average—3 36-89.

Dr. Miller (240)—9 1 2 5 2 3 0 13 3 0 22 0 0 2 3 3 0 9 6 24 0 4 0 1 0 30 37 0 0 2 1 0 11 9. Total—240. Average—6 6-39.

Thomas Wins a Skating Race.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Prizes valued at $30 were offered for amateur skaters at Orange Lake this afternoon; distance, five miles. There were thirteen entered. The track to-day was three laps to the mile. Thomas won with ease, leading Thomas Coney of Cornwall about fifteen feet at the finish, in 18:07 1-5. Oval Rowa of Newburg won third place, but the distance between himself and the leaders was so great that it was scarcely recognized that he was in the race. Hulse was in the rear column and made no effort to win.

Triton Boat Club Officers.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The Triton Boat Club held its annual meeting yesterday and elected these officers to serve for one year: President—Theodore F. Keer; Vice President—Orrin E. Thurber; Treasurer—Henry C. Rommel; Secretary—William A. Simonson; Captain—Massie Milne; First Lieutenant—Clifford Brown; Second Lieutenant—Harry Havell; Lodge Keeper—Harry Farmer; Delegates to Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association—Dr. Joseph S. Vinson, Orrin E. Thurber, and Adelbert Harris.

Ice Yachting on Great South Bay.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 15.—The ice-yachting season opens on the Great South Bay to-morrow. The many air holes have kept the boats from starting out at an earlier date. The ice is now pronounced safe on all parts of the bay. At least twenty-five yachts will be ready to start out to-morrow. The snow which fell during the last week will make it rough in places. Ira Ockers, Charles Aldrich, John Dewaal, and Robert Monsell own four crack yachts and will compete to-morrow.

Frank T. Robinson Paralyzed.

Fleet Capt. Frank T. Robinson of the New-York Yacht Club was stricken with paralysis last Sunday and has been dangerously ill. His physicians said yesterday that he seemed to be a little better. Capt. Robinson was able to make a few sounds, but could not make himself understood.

Earle to Coach Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Capt. Bradley of the Princeton baseball nine has secured "Billy" Earle as head coach of the Tigers during the season. Earle will report at Princeton the latter part of February and remain with the team throughout the season.

A YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF GAS WITH ORDINARY BURNERS.
62,000 feet at $1.25 per thousand=$77.50.

The Secret of it

It's not the meter that's to blame for your gas bill being twice as large as it should be—it's the method. It's not so much the quality of the gas that's to blame for the gloom in your house—it's the method.

THE IMPROVED

WELSBACH LIGHT

makes the poorest gas give a perfect light because it's the perfect method of artificial illumination. It will give as much light as three incandescent electric lights, and your meter will show a saving of at least one-half. Isn't it time you considered the new method?

THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.

MANHATTAN INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO., Sole Agents for New York City, 931 Broadway.
Branches:—121 W. 125th Street, 2659 Third Avenue.

A YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF GAS WITH WELSBACH LIGHT.
31,000 feet at $1.25 per thousand=$38.75.

CYCLE POLITICS BOOMING

Willison's Friends Feel Sure of His Re-election as League President.

STANTON ELLIOTT HAS A PLATFORM

The Poet-Humorist-Cyclist Would Give All His Strength to Chief Consul Potter if He Was a Candidate.

Politics are booming among the members of the League of American Wheelmen. Interest taken in the election of a President is equal to that taken in a National Presidential election. The candidates seem to be narrowed down to the present incumbent—A. C. Willison of Maryland—and Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul of the Massachusetts Division, who goes into the race handicapped by the fact that he considers himself the poet laureate of cyclers, a humorist, and is, as a matter of fact, editor of The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin, a weird Boston publication.

"Pop" Brewster of Philadelphia is the principal lieutenant and hustler for Willison, and is marshaling his forces in great shape. He believes that Willison's re-election is assured, and that the main opposition will come from the New-York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island Divisions, with the Illinois delegates divided, with two of the six certainly for Willison, and possibly four of the six.

New-York is expected to cast its vote for Elliott en block, and State Handicapper Batchelder thinks Elliott will win—perhaps because he is to be Chairman of the Racing Board in case the Boston humorist-poet-cycler captures the frosted confection of the league. Some of the New-York politicians think that they may have a chance with Chief Consul Potter, as they deem all sorts of deals possible and probable because of the fight for the location of the National race meet, for which Louisville and Toledo are fighting. The deals are expected to begin, and be well carried out at the Cycle Show here, as delegates from this State, the New-England States, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some Western States will be here. So will the hustlers for the two candidates.

In talking about the campaign to a reporter of a Boston paper Mr. Elliott is said to have expressed himself as very much pleased with the outlook. Upon being asked concerning Mr. Potter's chances, he said that Mr. Potter was not in the fight at all, and that if he were, he, Mr. Elliott, would immediately withdraw and throw all of what strength he might have into Mr. Potter's hands. When asked if he would favor any constitutional changes in case of his election, the poet-humorist said:

"I would favor a change that would cause the payment of no sum of money to the President, and that he should be required to furnish vouchers for all expenses and clerk hire, as does the Secretary. As a matter of fact, the President now receives a salary of $1,000. Then, another thing, the league has in its constitution the word 'amateur,' while it has a lot of professionals on its roll. We must either take out the word 'amateur' or take out the professionals. There is not room for argument on both sides of this question. Personally, I am in favor of doing that which will be most consistent, most easily understood, and most likely to command respect for our organization.

"I believe uninstructed proxies, which simply increase the force of voters, and which do not necessarily represent those who are absent, are harmful, and should be abolished. I think it it all right for a State division to delegate one of its members to cast its vote, but a State not represented in person by anybody should send explicit written instructions, and its votes should be cast by the Secretary. I think the creation of Class B a great absurdity, and yet it was probably the wisest thing that could have been done at that time, as the league members were not in the frame of mind to accept professionalism, had it been called by its proper name."

Mr. Willison's career during his present term of office has shown him to be a man who believes in sound finances, and one who will only expend money of the league when there is money to spend, and not rush into debt for any scheme. When Mr. Willison took up the reins of office his predecessors, who believed in a policy opposed to his own, left a legacy of debt. Mr. Willison has cleared this up, and is now ready for progression on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Elliott has a three years' contract with the league to publish its official organ, and there are league members who think this shoulud debar him from the office to which he aspires. But Mr. Elliott is a humorist, with an eye to the main chance, and cannot see that his editorship and post-laureateship would deprive him of the Presidency. Elliott is not modest, and will take whatever is in sight if his friends insist. His New-York friends will do so, for they believe that he is a thoroughly competent man for the place, as his humor and poetry are side issues similar to the bowling fever of a lot of other wheelmen.

At the annual assembly Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, one of the league delegates from this State, will introduce this amendment to the constitution, so that the New-York Division may retain permanently the services of Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull:

"Provided, That whenever the Board of Officers of any division shall adopt a by-law or rule providing for Secretary-Treasurer, such division shall hold office during the pleasure of the board, the Secretary-Treasurer thereafter elected shall perform the duties of his office until the Board of Officers shall declare his office vacant, by resolution duly adopted at any regular meeting after thirty days' notice has been previously given by mail. In the event of the removal of a Secretary-Treasurer by the Board of Officers, the Chief Consul shall appoint a Secretary-Treasurer who shall serve until the next annual election thereafter."

COLLEGE CYCLE RACES.

Little Chance of a Separate Meet During this Season.

It seems now very certain that the proposition for a separate intercollegiate series of bicycle races will fall through for this year, and that the two-mile race will remain in the regular intercollegiate programme. The reason for this is the delay of the large colleges in sending replies to the letter circulated by the committee for the purpose of ascertaining opinions upon the plan.

Harvard and Princeton have replied, as have Pennsylvania and Swarthmore. George Woodruff, speaking for the Pennsylvanians, has time and again asserted the feasibility of the scheme and given Pennsylvania's heartiest approbation.

A few days ago, Manley, Swarthmore's crack, said, in regard to the matter: "Of course, my college favors it. What could be more desirable than the abolition of that man-killing race at Berkeley Oval and the substitution of a decent tournament upon a bicycle track? We must have something adopted whereby a moderate degree of safety may be assured to the riders. Again, a single race of two miles is manifestly impracticable and almost unjust now that the sport has come into such popular favor. The only riders who have any chance at all are the men fitted for that particular distance. The sprinters, the quarter and half mile men, the milers, and the long-distance fliers are simply left in the lurch. Necessity dictates that these men be provided for, and I think that a tournament upon a suitable track under the auspices of an intercollegiate union is the best provision.

"As has been suggested by Mr. Woodruff, a quad race, tandem races, and a team race, beside quarter, half, third, mile, two-mile, five-mile, and ten-mile races would make a most interesting programme, and one that ought to draw a large crowd.

"I would advise, though, that, since the letters have been so slow in arriving, the committee move slowly, and with great care. It were better to arrange every detail this year, and then hold the first meet in 1897, than to rush headlong into the matter and make a failure of it this year. It is too bad that Yale has held off so long, as her opinion is, of course, quite valuable."

Columbia is strongly in favor of the race, and would have a fine team for it, including Goodman, Ottman, Dickie, Bird, Williams, Ruppert, and Morrill. Harvard, too, is understood to favor the scheme, beginning with 1897, at least.

Walter G. Douglass of the University of Pennsylvania team had over fifty men report to him to form a cycle team, and would get a team of at least twenty men if a separate meeting for cyclists could be arranged.

ALL ABOUT A PIANO.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen Sue the Liberty Wheelmen for Its Value.

A story of a "raffle" for a piano, in which the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and the Liberty Wheelmen are the principals, is to be told in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn soon. Sanders Shanks, representing the South Brooklyn boys, has brought suit to recover $800, the reputed value of the piano, and has served papers in the suit on Daniel M. Adee, President of the Liberty Wheelmen.

When the Libertys had their fair last December they had among the attractions a voting contest for a piano, which was to be given to the bicycle club receiving, during the fair, the largest number of votes. The South Brooklyn Wheelmen claim that at the close of the fair they had the largest number of votes cast for any one club and so claimed the piano.

Up to the night of Dec. 7 the votes as paid for and cast were entered on a blackboard, so that every one knew what club was ahead. A placard over the piano stated that on the last night of the fair the balloting would be secret. It was begun about an hour before the closing of the fair. The ballots were placed in sealed envelopes, along with the money, otherwise, they could not be counted, according to the rule. When the envelopes were opened, in one of them a slip of paper was found on which this was written:

"Two thousand votes for the Liberty Wheelmen. I guarantee the payment of the money."

This bore the signature of a member of the Liberty Wheelmen, but there was no money in the envelope. All who had deposited envelopes containing money protested against the piano being given to the Liberty men, because the South Brooklyns had received the largest number of votes properly cast. The Liberty men, however, held on to the instrument.

The South Brooklyn men characterized the thing as a put-up job. They said that the maker of the piano insisted on being paid $200 for it, and the 2,000 votes were cast so as to make it necessary for any other club to pay at least $200 to get possession of it. After the fair closed, the makers of the piano took it away. The South Brooklyn men say that this sufficiently proved that the ballot calling for 2,000 votes was not cast in good faith, and that there was no intention to pay for the votes.

It is said that the Liberty men finally admitted that the voting was not straight, and offered to refund to the South Brooklyn men the amount that had been paid for votes. The offer was declined, and at a meeting it was determined to test in the courts the question whether it was a gambling transaction or a valid contract on which the plaintiffs can recover.

ATALANTAS' FINE BOWLING.

Ran Up Big Scores in Two Games with the Castle Point Cyclers.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—In the Associated Cycling Clubs' tournament the Atalanta Wheelmen met and defeated the Castle Point Cyclers in two games at Montgomery's last night. The local "five" distinguished itself in a most pronounced manner, by placing the total of 985 to its credit in the first game. The visitors were buried by over 300 pins in the first game and by 106 in the second.

"Ed" Halsey got back into his old form, and his rolling during the first contest was something remarkable. By placing 245 to his credit he beat his man on the opposing team by over 100 pins. Terbell and Olozaga had a close fight for second place. They rolled 204 and 203, respectively.

Every one of the Atalantas did good work in the second game, and they succeeded in topping 900 for the second time. Budd's 203 was high. For the visitors Buck rolled 177. The scores are:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CASTLE POINT C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	4	5	198	Hasselman	2	2	114
Halsey	7	2	245	Curtis	1	2	118
Millar	3	2	140	Heymer	2	5	158
Terbell	5	3	204	Willig	0	6	138
Olozaga	6	2	203	Buck	1	4	148
Total	25	14	985	Total	6	19	676

FRAMES.

Atalanta	98	185	269	335	433	529	645	743	859	985
Castle Points.	89	152	215	267	317	382	447	528	598	676

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CASTLE POINT C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	1	2	202	Hasselman	2	2	120
Halsey	1	1	162	Curtis	1	3	126
Millar	3	5	177	Heymer	4	3	166
Terbell	5	2	181	Willig	3	3	155
Olozaga	4	5	181	Buck	4	3	177
Total	22	14	903	Total	13	14	744

FRAMES.

Atalanta	76	182	278	378	477	576	668	748	830	903
Castle Points.	84	177	250	307	361	445	506	596	670	744

Umpire—C. P. Rix, Atalanta Wheelmen. Scorers—F. Trautwein, Castle Point Cyclers; H. Hornfeck, Atalanta Wheelmen.

PEQUODS WIN TWO GAMES.

Close Contests with the New-Utrecht Wheelmen at Bowling.

The Pequod Club Wheelmen visited the alleys of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen, at Bath Beach, last night, to play two games in the bowling tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. Both games were hotly contested, although the scores were low. The Pequods won the first game by one pin. The Pequods captured the second game by a slightly increased margin. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-UTRECHT W.	Strs.	Spr.	Score.	PEQUOD W.	Strs.	Spr.	Score.
Henno	1	2	108	Baker	2	3	136
Kennedy	0	6	136	Niles	2	5	160
Lockhead	1	1	134	Quinn	0	3	110
Gwynn	3	3	141	Forest	1	4	128
Le Sauvage.	4	3	171	Carr	2	5	157
Total	11	15	690	Total	7	20	691

SECOND GAME.

NEW-UTRECHT W.	Strs.	Spr.	Score.	PEQUOD W.	Strs.	Spr.	Score.
Henno	4	1	114	Baker	1	6	183
Kennedy	2	3	144	Niles	0	3	93
Lockhead	1	3	123	Rhodes	2	3	132
Gwynn	2	4	139	Forest	1	4	131
Le Sauvage	0	4	122	Carr	2	4	138
Total	5	18	642	Total	6	18	657

TO IMPROVE STATE ROADS.

Recommendations of the Special Legislative Committee on the Subject.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Wheelmen throughout the State will be specially interested in the report of the Special Committee on Good Roads, authorized by the last Legislature, which has been presented by the Chairman, Mr. Higbie of Suffolk. The committee visited Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, and studied their systems of road construction and maintenance.

The committee finds that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the present road system, and that a change of some kind is universally advocated. The report is concise, going from short detailed accounts of methods of highway improvements in the States named to these recommendations:

First—That there be at Albany a central head, which shall act in an advisory capacity, and shall have the superintendence of all roads hereafter built, the prime idea being that the maximum utility shall be reached with the minimum cost.

Second—That State aid to the amount of one-third shall be given, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, and that the initative may be taken by three alternative methods: (a) upon the petition of a benefited district paying one-third, the county one-third, and the State one-third; (b) upon a petition of the town, or by a resolution duly passed at any annual or special town meeting in which event the town, county, and State shall each pay one-third, and (c) upon a resolution of the Board of Supervisors petitioning for a county road, of which the county is to pay two-thirds and the State one-third.

Third—That the number of road officers be decreased, and that there be one Commissioner of Highways only in each town, who shall act in connection with the Town Board.

Fourth—That the present wretched "pathmaster" system shall be abolished, and the money system of taxation for highway purposes be used throughout the State.

Fifth—That there be a wide-tire law throughout the State, to take effect in the year 1900, and regulating the width of tire to the weight carried.

Sixth—That the convicts in the State prisons be utilized for the purpose of manufacturing the material for roadbeds at the prisons.

Each of these recommendations is accompanied by an appropriate bill.

The report contains much valuable information, and is accompanied by appendices which will be of much use to the Legislature.

The members of the committee are Messrs. Higbie of Suffolk, Smith of Monroe, Schoepflin of Erie, Krennich of Sullivan, Staley of Schoharie, and Tobin of New-York.

THE HIGHEST AWARD

that America has ever bestowed is the award of public approval. It is more precious than all the royal warrants of all the potentates of earth. This award has been freely and cheerfully given to

Londonderry Lithia Water

By the American people, who esteem it a pleasure to use an **American Water** possessing beyond comparison all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that fit it for the table of the epicure.

In addition, it possesses a peculiar power to dissolve and drive out

WORK AMONG THE POOR

Annual Meeting of the University Settlement Society.

INTERESTING REPORTS READ

Mr. Reynolds and Miss Moore Tell What They Have Done and What They Need—Address by President Low.

The fifth annual meeting of the University Settlement Society was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue. The interest taken in this movement by those who wish a better understanding between the rich and the poor was shown by the large attendance.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, V. Everit Macy, Francis Lynde Stetson, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Henry D. Noyes, Prof. Compton, J. Crosby Brown, the Rev. Leander Chamberlin, Mrs. Walter Stanton, Mrs. Esther Hermann, Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Dr. Robbins of the settlement, Constant A. Andrews, Mrs. William Scott, R. R. Bowker, Allan C. Bakewell, Miss Elizabeth W. Chanler, Mrs. J. W. Harper, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, William S. Opdyke, George L. Rives, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Simon Sterne, James W. Alexander, and Charles O. Brewster.

President Seth Low of Columbia College, who was the most active of the organizers of the movement in 1891, presided.

James B. Reynolds, the head of the present settlement, at 26 Delancey Street, submitted his annual report. He said that the settlement was working in a most difficult quarter, 70 per cent. of its inhabitants being Jews. Of the remainder, about 10 per cent. are Catholics, 10 per cent. Protestants, and the other 10 per cent. independent in both religion and politics, and subject to the same influence on both subjects—money.

The centre in such neighborhoods is the five-story tenement, with its overcrowding and other ills. The quarter has been successively occupied by Americans, Irish, and Russian Jews. In these forbidding places are large numbers of young people who lack only opportunity and will seize any chance to better themselves.

For these children, and for older people as well, various helpful institutions have been provided. The clubs, which give entertainments, have 2,000 members, and a daily attendance of about 500. The Penny Provident Bank has 900 members, and the library 1,017 members, with over 2,000 books in active use. The clubs are self-governing. They are graded according to age. The effect of self-government is seen in one of the rules of a girls' club in the twelve to fourteen year class, which runs, "No sass and no cuss words shall be used during meetings of the club."

In order to reach the larger class who are indifferent and who will not come to the settlement, the workers co-operate with any other organization which may be working along similar lines. They also co-operate with the municipal departments and endeavor to overcome the indifference to law exhibited by many of the poorer classes. The Sanitary Union makes a weekly inspection of a large district and gives information to the city departments. The Police, Health, Public Works, and Public Buildings Departments are materially aided.

Mr. Reynolds asked that a new building be erected as soon as possible. He said that, at the least, accommodations for the settlement should be equal to the average accommodations in the neighborhood. The present quarters are inferior in many respects. Plans have been drawn for a building. He also said that some young men and women of the higher classes help the work in England by living in the settlement for a year or two, while only one in New-York has yet done so. Reform will be impossible until the necessity of this is realized.

There have been thirteen clubs and eight classes connected with the settlement in the past year. The girls study sewing, hygiene, and cooking; the boys military drill, gymnastics, debating, and other useful things. There are also general classes in stenography, French, instrumental and vocal music, dancing, history, and botany. The clubs meet three times a week and the classes once a week. The increase in membership has come without effort. Many of the club members attend the City College, Normal College, or night schools.

Mr. Reynolds reported on the part the society took in the cloakmakers' strike, and said that the men had appreciated the aid, without charity, that was given them when they were put to work on the streets. In the special relief work $11,071.50 had been expended.

One unanimous ballot was cast for the following council: Seth Low, Alanson T. Enos, Lester W. Clark, Clarence E. Beebe, Joseph B. Gilder, Philip J. Mosenthal, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., Alfred B. Mason, Robert S. Minturn, Gifford Pinchot, Evert J. Wendell, R. R. Bowker, Lewis L. Delafield, Franklin H. Giddings, Frank J. Goodnow, and Stephen H. Olin.

Miss Helen Moore, the librarian, submitted her report, in which she said: "The twelve months just passed have been a history of progress and prosperity. Since January we have received a sufficient number of volumes, so that admission is no longer refused for actual lack of books. Now, when children are turned away, it is because the capacity of space and our slender resources are taxed to the utmost, and half who apply cannot be admited.

"The library owes its chief service to two classes: the half-starved, inarticulate, older mind, that needs stimulating and encouraging, and the younger one that needs guiding and controlling.

"To the first class belong many readers to whom the presence of books is veritably a case of the mountain come to Mohammed, and who throw themselves on the librarian's mercy when a voyage into memory will not recover the name of a single book, and murmur a request for a 'good library' or for 'a nice love story.'

"Under the other class come the very young, whose knowledge of books is exhausted when they have asked for 'Dotty Dimple' and the Bible; the boy whose credit is not secure enough for the public libraries, and who therefore subsists on the train-wrecking, safe-robbing style of literature; young girls who, besides going to school, do most of the housework of a large family, and who want pleasant, girlish stories, with no 'love talk,' but do not know what to ask for, and finally the students, who must have free use of supplementary books without the vexations of many rules.

"There is a constant effort to teach the proper care of books. This applies as well to the older readers as to the children. There is, however, no wanton destruction, except when fanaticism impels some Jewish parent to disfigure the pages where the word Christ or the picture of a cross appears, and there is no attempt or intent to steal.

"Early in last January the library found itself in such a reduced condition that a letter was written making an appeal to the public. The result was many sympathetic notes, some money, and contributions of books from all over the country, even from far away Georgia.

"Textbooks, Bible stories, dictionaries, together with histories and biographies of American patriots, form the class of books most called for, if we except the constant and universal demand for fairy tales. And that this demand is somewhat controlled by an historical association of ideas is shown when a boy recently asked for 'Alabama and the Forty Thieves'—a mistake that recalls another and perhaps more forcible association of ideas when a child asked for 'The Old Famished Girl.' But the boy that got two titles confused and asked for 'How to Get Educated, and How to Stay So,' little knew how near he came to voicing a very serious problem. Another asked for the 'French Revolution, and the Steel Basin.' (Bastile.)

"It is the cry not only of the children that we hear, but of the young citizens, who, oppressed by the standards of civic life that surround them, consciously reach out for the records of noble deeds—the 'lives of great men'—that shall teach them how to make their own sublime."

R. Fulton Cutting said that charitable work deals with the very lowest classes, who need some sort of physical help. But there is another larger and greater class which must be taken into consideration. The help must go further than money and good advice. It must contemplate association. No reform can ever prove successful unless it is based on co-operation between the poor and the rich. Before there can be co-operation they must know each other.

The tenement is the region for the optimist who wishes to strengthen his faith in human nature. From the dark places, where one could not expect to see virtue an inspiration such as can be found in no other place or way.

Felix Adler said that no one could deny the distrust felt by the poor for the rich. There is a growing feeling of animosity, and it is to this great bitterness that agitators appeal with the greatest effect. There is no way to remove this feeling except by personal contact. The settlement will accomplish much, because it will give an opportunity for such contact. The poor must see the rich, not as patrons, but as brothers and sisters.

"We cannot convince the poor that we care for them unless we go to them and show our interest and desire to help them. We must not follow closely the mad tide of luxury. We have found virtue among the poor which we have not found in some other quarters."

President Low made the closing address. "I once said that a university President," he began, "need to know only two things. He must know just what he does not know, and then he must know who knows that. I do not claim now to know much of the poor, but before this movement I knew nothing about them, and I did not know to whom I could go to learn. This society will give us a class of men who do know.

"The poor show a constant animosity against us. I believe it is because they do not know us. We should go among them, not to gratify our curiosity, but to know them, because knowing one another lies at the bottom of mutual respect. This work will benefit both society and government. It gives a basis for reform that comes from knowledge, not imagination."

Mr. Low said that he hoped that some young men and women who were able would give their personal service in the movement. He sometimes thought the only way one man could help another would be to give him personal service. This is not everybody's work, but it is somebody's work. Those who cannot give personal service, however, may aid financially. The present regular income is $6,000, while the budget of necessities amounts to over $10,000. The deficiency must be met by private subscription. In addition, it was necessary to build a Settlement that would be suitable for the work. The land in the poor districts is just as expensive as other land in the city, and the plans called for an expenditure of $150,000. He hoped some means would be found for the raising of this sum.

President Low announced that during the next two Saturdays visitors to the Settlement, at 26 Delancey Street, would be received from 3 to 6 o'clock.

PURITY ALLIANCE MEETING ENDS

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's Paper Read—Anthony Comstock and Elbridge T. Gerry Among the Speakers.

The second day's session of the American Purity Alliance was held yesterday in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The first paper of the morning was read by the Rev. W. T. Sabine, on "Local Vice and National Decay." The Rev. S. S. Seward then discussed "Purity, How Preserved Among the Young."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was unable to be present, and her paper on "The Moral Equality Between the Sexes" was read by another. Mrs. Howe, in her paper, said: "I hold that equality of moral obligation is the one idea which lies at the foundation of any true democracy. This, indeed, is the only equality upon which we can insist. Intellectual and social inequalities cannot be done away with by any effort of human will. To stand equal in justice before the civil law, equal in dignity before the moral law, this belongs to Christian democracy."

Dr. William H. Tallman urged the need of public baths as a factor in public morality, and Mrs. A. L. Pundle delivered an address on "Rescue Work."

At the afternoon session, Dr. Emily Blackwell's paper on "Responsibilities of Women in Regard to Questions of Social Morality" was read by Dr. Elizabeth M. Cushier. This was followed by a talk from Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman on "Equal Suffrage as Related to the Purity Movement."

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with two long papers, one by Anna Rice Powell on the "American Purity Alliance and its Work," and one by Anthony Comstock. In introducing Mr. Comstock, President Powell said "the time will come when the people will search for marble white enough to erect a lasting monument to the heroic work of Anthony Comstock."

The principal speaker at the closing session of the alliance last evening was Elbridge T. Gerry, who discussed "Child Saving and Prostitution." Mr. Gerry discussed the various influences which led young girls to immoral lives.

FOR AN AMERICAN EXHIBIT

Room Secured in the Art Building at the German Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Charles de Kay, the United States Consul General at Berlin, writes to the State Department that he has secured a room on the east side of the building to be devoted to the international art exhibition to be held in Berlin from May to October, 1896, for the use of American artists, and also a second room conditional on the action of the American artists residing in Paris.

Count Harrach, President of the exhibition committee, has promised Mr. de Kay that in the event of American artists deciding to send their works to Berlin they shall have the same privileges as artists in London or Paris, namely, their works shall be selected by a committee in New-York appointed from home artists and art lovers, and shall be brought to Berlin and returned to New-York free of charge.

Two Coroners Appointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed Barna E. Radeker of Deposit, Broome County, and Charles Wilmot Townsend of Richmond County, Coroners, to fill vacancies. Radeker failed to qualify and is reappointed, and Mr. Townsend is to succeed William C. Walser, resigned.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, light north winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, little change in temperature, light north winds. NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain on the coast, northeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair weather, slightly warmer, winds mostly south.

SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA rain, northeast winds, clearing and colder at night, winds shifting to northwest. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain, east to southeast winds, shifting to southwest. ALABAMA, rain, clearing toward evening northeast, shifting to northwest, winds, colder in northwest portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, northeast, shifting to northwest, winds. MISSISSIPPI, clearing, colder, northwest winds. LOUISIANA, clairing and colder, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, north winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, colder, with a cold wave in northern portion, north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, north winds.

OHIO, fair, slightly warmer in extreme eastern portion, south winds, shifting to northwest at night. INDIANA, fair, colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northwest. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in western portion, south, shifting to west, winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and colder, variable winds, becoming northwest. WISCONSIN, fair and much colder, with a cold wave, northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder, with a cold wave in northern and western portions, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair and colder, with a cold wave, north winds.

NORTH DAKOTA, fair, colder in eastern and southern portions, north winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair and colder, with a cold wave, north winds. COLORADO, fair, colder in eastrn portion, variable winds. WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portion, northeast winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jupiter to Charleston and at Narragansett section.

The cold wave which has been developing in the Northwest has commenced its movement South and East, the temperature having fallen during the past twelve hours in South Dakota and Nebraska. In North Dakota and Montana the temperature is from 10° to 20° below zero, and to the northward, in the Northwest Canadian Provinces, the temperature is 40° below zero. The pressure in the same region remains above thirty-one inches.

The anticipated centre of low pressure developed in the southwest and advanced during Wednesday to the upper lake region. An area of high pressure covers the Middle States and lower lake region. A depression has formed on the Gulf coast, and is now central near the mouth of the Mississippi, accompanied by rain throughout the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Eastern Gulf States.

A sharp rise in temperature in the upper lake region accompanied the advance of the storm area from the Southwest. With this exception, and the portion of the Northwest covered by the cold wave, the temperature has remained nearly stationary in all parts of the country.

Rain is indicated in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. In other sections of the country the weather will be generally fair, although a belt of clouds, with occasional flurries of snow, will accompany the edge of the cold wave. During Thursday the cold wave will reach the upper lake region, the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley, and will extend southward to Northern Oklahoma and Arkansas.

SYNDICATE IS DISSOLVED

Continued from Page 1.

and the tension to-day is extreme; and, while no outward evidences have developed, we are likely at any moment to reach the point and consequences which it will then be too late to remedy. The gravity of the situation must be my excuse.

"The most important step at the moment is the restoration of Government credit by replacing the gold reserve in the Treasury beyond question. This once accomplished, confidence both at home and abroad in the stability of our currency will be restored.

"After my recent visit to Washington I became convinced that any legislative action to improve the methods at the disposal of the Executive was unlikely; in fact, impossible. I therefore took steps to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain the co-operation of parties at home and abroad to an extent that would enable me to negotiate a contract with the Government for the sale of 11,500,000 ounces of gold, approximating $200,000,000, on about the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895. In this effort I have been successful, and am now in a position to make such a contract for the full amount.

"I do not hesitate to affirm, in fact, to urge, that such a contract would in every way be for the best interests of the Government and the people, and would be followed by less derangement of the money market, of trade, in fact, of all interests, including foreign exchanges, all of which, until recently, were in such an increasingly prosperous condition, and I urge your serious consideration of such a contract. At the same time I recognize the effect of legislation which has been proposed, and the discussions thereupon in both houses of Congress, all of which might lead you to hesitate to make a private contract, and, consequently, in view of the gravity of the situation, I feel bound to say that, if, after a conference, in which I can more fully lay the matter before you, and without expressing any confidence in such a mode of procedure in face of previous failures of similar attempts, but recognizing, as I do, that the responsibility of decision lies with you, I pledge to you every influence and effort in my power to assist the Government in its endeavor to make successful a negotiation by public advertisement which shall result in the sale to the Treasury of 11,500,000 ounces United States gold coin, ($200,000,000,) and further, I will do so far as I possibly can, take such steps as will enable the syndicate which I represent to join in making the negotiation successful to its full amount.

"Awaiting the indications of your pleasure, I remain, respectfully yours,

"J. PIERPONT MORGAN."

On Monday, Jan. 6, the call for public bids for bonds to the extent of $100,000,000 was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amount of bonds thus offered made the syndicate contract (owing to the minimum therein fixed) available only to bid "for all or none," should be unwilling to make such a bid under present circumstances, as I might thus seem to present for consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury the throwing out of smaller bids made in good faith under a public call. The only emergency which would justify such a course would be the failure of the public to respond to the call of the Government. Under these circumstances, I at once decided to dissolve the syndicate.

It has, however, been necessary to delay this action up to the present time, as every financial interest required the protection afforded by the knowledge that the syndicate was in existence prepared to make the loan a success under all circumstances, but happily this necessity does not exist any longer.

The subscriptions by individuals and others, including many of the syndicate, whom I have encouraged to subscribe, from present indications, will insure the complete success of the issue. I therefore feel that the time for announcing the dissolution of the syndicate has arrived, and an official notice to that effect has been issued.

I feel perfectly satisfied that there is no question as to the success of the loan.

I desire to sustain the Executive to the fullest extent in his endeavors to maintain sound currency and the credit of the country, for which every loyal citizen should hold him in honor. My firm will gladly assist any party desiring to subscribe under the present call, and will join with those prepared to take any amount that may not be desired by smaller investors. I feel sure, should it hereafter appear desirable to make such a bid, that you will gladly co-operate with them in such action, either individually or otherwise.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, for which I shall ever be grateful, I am, very truly yours,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The announcement came somewhat as a surprise, in view of Mr. Morgan's daily assurances that conditions to be developed in the next two or three weeks could alone determine the syndicate's course, and that meanwhile the plan might be expected to stand. The security market halted and manifested a drooping tendency for a time, and bankers were puzzled. Careful reading of the statement, however, by which it appeared that Mr. Morgan had advised the test of a loan by public subscription before the official call was issued, and that he and his associates would aid substantially in any form of subscription, set feeling right again. It was not doubted that the members of the syndicate would be found ready in February to do their share toward making the loan successful, either in combination or individually.

Yesterday's news in addition to the syndicate dissolution was that both greenbacks and gold were held at a fractional premium. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. put $250,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks. The gold will be used for bonds. Muller, Schall & Co. withdrew the $300,000 engaged on Tuesday. Zimmerman & Forshay took $180,000 to the Sub-Treasury for deposit. The deposit was declined because Assistant Treasurer Jordan wished to put an end to the use of the Sub-Treasury for storage purposes. Mr. Zimmerman was assured that no reflection upon him was intended, but Treasury receipts for deposits are marketable and have been sold, and Mr. Jordan saw no reason for encouraging the use of the Sub-Treasury as a convenience to depositors or dealers. Since dealers had given public notice of their readiness to carry gold for intending subscribers, on payment of interest to Feb. 5, and since some of them had expected to deposit such gold with the Government, Mr. Zimmerman decided to test Mr. Jordan's ruling. He sent the following telegram to Secretary Carlisle:

"We have tendered $180,000 American gold coin to the Sub-Treasury here. They refuse to accept it. We want to leave the same there for bonds. Must they accept it or not? Please answer."

Late in the afternoon a reply came from Secretary Carlisle which read:

"The Assistant Treasurer has no authority to receive gold as mentioned in your telegram. No subscribers should deposit until notified of the acceptance of bids. See circular of 9th inst."

This settled the matter, and the gold was taken to a safe deposit vault. The circular to which Secretary Carlisle referred contained directions to intending subscribers, in which was included this paragraph:

"Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the Secretary that his subscription has been accepted."

Press advices from Washington that there is no present intention of modifying the bond call to avert stringency in money are liberally construed by bankers. Some of them have heard from Secretary Carlisle on this subject, and have been assured that the Government will use every effort to prevent such stringency. Means of furnishing the protection desired have been freely discussed in letters, and a form of amendment has been submitted. The present question is whether extended payments will be wished if banks are designated as depositories. It is confidently believed that payments will be extended if thought advisable by those concerned, and that this will certainly occur if banks should not be designated as depositories for the gold. Bankers say that with the dissolution of the syndicate definite bond news will probably be light until about Feb. 1. They hope that in the meantime extensions may be officially granted by public announcement.

NO SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

The Dissolution of the Bond Syndicate Had Been Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Those newspaper readers who have been watching the drift of financial affairs lately were not greatly surprised to-day at the news that the gold syndicate had been dissolved in New-York. The information that had come from New-York led those here who were interested in the subject to believe that the members of the syndicate were convinced that the bond sale would be successful. Similar information might have been supplied here if there had been any desire to convey the information, but the business of the Treasury is now conducted with such efforts at secrecy in all its branches that nothing helpful to a conclusion or even to assist in a conjecture has been given out by the authorities in the department. It remained for the bidders in New-York and elsewhere who knew something of the aggregate of offers made for the bonds to announce from a distant point that the Government will have no difficulty in securing gold from private holders, including banking corporations not in a syndicate.

J. Pierpont Morgan's letter corroborates the statement made by the President that there had been no agreement with the syndicate to take the bonds. The assertion that such an agreement had been made was never offered to the readers of THE TIMES in the Washington dispatches. The statement that Mr. Morgan had come over here, and that he had come to the conclusion that there would be a new sale of bonds, and that it would be necessary because of the determination of Congress not to extend any new power to the President, was sent to THE TIMES, and an explanation was made, which Mr. Morgan supports, to account for the receipt of dispatches from European cities where efforts were being made to ascertain how much gold in those cities would be ready to be offered in exchange for United States bonds.

Mr. Morgan's statement that he came to Washington in response to an invitation does not mention the President as having sent him the invitation. If he had been invited by the President, he would undoubtedly have seen the President on his arrival. It is enough for the purpose that he has simply stated that he came upon invitation. He saw several persons who could give him the information he sought, and they were not all of one party. He saw Mr. Carlisle and other members of the Cabinet, and from Mr. Morgan these Cabinet officers heard corroboration of the information they already possessed that under existing conditions in Congress it would be useless to depend upon that body to help the Treasury in an emergency, particularly if the help that was asked for would prevent the Treasury from going at once to a silver basis.

The news of the dissolution of the syndicate caused considerable comment among members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Banking Committee of the House.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) of the Committee on Ways and Means, said he had been satisfied from the first that a popular loan would be a success. "I believed the loan would have been taken by the people last February," continued Mr. Payne, "and the Government been saved $10,000,000. I am glad that the Democratic administration has come to this conclusion."

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) of the Committee, said: "The biggest thing in the United States, of course, is the patriotism of the people, and it is evident that no combination of bankers is absolutely essential to the success of the United States in obtaining the money we need."

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking, said the Morgan correspondence brought to light a condition of things which the shrewdest financiers in this country believed existed, so far as the placing of the loan by a syndicate was concerned. While the loan would undoubtedly be a success, it would be taken by large moneyed institutions, such as had been saving gold in anticipation of a loan, rather than by individuals.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) said: "The popular sentiment favored the borrowing of money for the needs of the Government from our own people. When that state of facts was established to the satisfaction of the syndicate its vocation was gone, and its dissolution followed."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) expressed his opinion that it was well for the country that the syndicate had retired. The Republicans of the House aimed a blow at the syndicate bond buyers when they passed the bond bill.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) said that every indication pointed to the success of the loan beyond all peradventure. He did not doubt that subscriptions would come from every State of the Union.

Messrs. Dockery and Tarsney (Dems., Mo.,) united in expressing the opinion that while the syndicate might be dissolved, the individual members would not go out of the business, but that their gold would be offered for the bonds.

Mr. Cousins (Rep., Iowa,) said: "Mr. Morgan's announcement of the dissolution of the gold syndicate seems to be regarded as an indication of the certain success of the so-called 'popular loan.'"

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) said he was in favor of a popular loan, had always been, and he was glad to know that the advertisements for proposals for bonds had resulted in such a condition of affairs that the apparent necessity for the interposition of the syndicate no longer existed.

Ex-Speaker Crisp said he was without sufficient knowledge to speak of the reasons for the dissolution of the syndicate, but he was glad to learn that the popular loan was destined to be a success.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) said that he had from the first doubted the willingness of private citizens to come forward with their holdings of gold to buy the bonds advertised to be sold, and he was inclined to think now that the members of the syndicate desired to bid as individuals for the purchase of the bonds.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations: "I have only to say that I am glad to know a popular loan is going to succeed."

CAN PAY IN INSTALLMENTS.

Secretary Carlisle Issues a Circular to Bond Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Carlisle to-night issued the following additional circular regarding the subscription to 4 per cent. bonds:

Treasury Circular No. 3 of 1896, dated Jan. 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of $100,000,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds is hereby so modified that, after the payment of the first installment of 20 per cent., with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amount bid may be paid in installments of 10 per cent. each and accrued interest, at the end of each fifteen days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing, may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

Accepted bidders who pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment, or at any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive, at the date of the payment, the whole amount of bonds awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive at the dates of such payments the amount of bonds paid for.

The circular is dated Jan. 15, and is signed by Mr. Carlisle.

Baltimore Bankers May Form a Pool.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—Some of the Baltimore National banks and other financial institutions that signed the agreement to co-operate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to furnish gold in exchange for Government bonds have already set about arranging to bid for a share of the loan individually. There was considerable talk to-day of forming a pool among the banks that intend to subscribe for the bonds and submitting the bids from these institutions in a lump. If this arrangement is carried out the amount thus bid for will aggregate about $1,500,000. If gold can be obtained at a reasonable premium or commission it is estimated that the total bids from this city will aggregate not far below $5,000,000.

Seeking the Location of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Treasury Department has requested the Postmaster General to ascertain from Postmasters what percentage of gold is received by them and where the gold has been deposited. This action is taken to ascertain the location of gold in the United States in connection with the recent bond circular.

The Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Treasury gold reserve stood, at the close of business to-day, at $54,859,879. The net loss at New-York to-day was $140,000.

FOR A STATUE TO GEN. HOOKER

Petition Presented to the State Senate of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Alfred S. Roe of Worcester presented in the State Senate to-day a petition signed by 250 citizens of Massachusetts requesting that the statue of Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, who was a native of Massachusetts, be erected within the limits of the State.

Accompanying the petition is a draft of a bill appropriating the sum of $50,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen. Hooker, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, the statue to be placed on the State House grounds or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable.

$10,000 Fire at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 15.—Six buildings in the central part of this village were destroyed by fire early this morning. The buildings, with the exception of the Aetna Hotel, were cheap ones, and the entire loss does not exceed $10,000.

The fire started in the Aetna Hotel, owned by A. C. Morey, and is supposed to have started in a defective flue. The other buildings destroyed were the livery stable of George B. Powers; the store and barns of Richard A. Sammis; the dwelling of James Van Nostrand, and two houses owned by Judge White and A. M. Tomisky.

Mrs. Hoffman's Share, $20,000.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 15.—After a diligent search the heirs of Capt. Edward L. B. Freeman, who died here last week, have failed to find a will. The property, which is valued at about $60,000, will be divided between Capt. Freeman's sister, Mrs. Hoffman, of New-York, and his seven nephews. Mrs. Hoffman will receive one-third.

ITS STREETS NEGLECTED

Williamsburg Thoroughfares Paved with Cobblestones and Boulders.

COMMISSIONER WHITE'S GOOD WORK

Merchants Hope Mayor Wurster Will Continue It—Story of the Deals of Years Ago and Their Effects.

The residents of Brooklyn, Eastern District, are feeling ashamed of the unsightly cobblestones and boulders with which their streets are paved. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES made a tour of the leading streets of the district yesterday, including Berry, Roebling, and Havemeyer Streets, and Driggs and Marcy Avenues. To a large extent these streets are paved with boulders dug out of sandbanks and rolled into the streets, leaving interstices that are dangerous to traffic and fatal to horses.

Said a merchant of Kent Avenue: "The dangerous condition of our streets is a disgrace to our municipal institutions. Last year I was in Europe, and the trip enabled me to see how well paved are the streets of many cities like Glasgow and Liverpool, and how economically the funds are managed there in comparison with Brooklyn or New-York. Not more than 10 per cent. of the city taxes can be possibly spent on street improvements.

"Commissioner White is the only man who did anything for the streets of the Eastern District since it became a part of Brooklyn in 1854. The same big boulders that were dug out of the hills while Williamsburg and Greenpoint formed part of the town of Bushwick still form the material with which most of our streets are paved. No light wagon can pass through many of them without running chances of being smashed to pieces between the boulders, and the wear and tear of business wagons, coupled with the extra expense of horseshoeing, impose a large extra tax upon our citizens. After the war was over, the politicians promised to repave the the streets, but, instead of doing so, they broke every promise they made regarding the Eastern District, and left the streets in their present condition.

"Away back in 1868 a combination was formed in Brooklyn by the leading men of both the Republican and Democratic Parties for the avowed object of improving the city, but it was in reality a well-planned conspiracy to systematically hoodwink and defraud the residents of that municipality. The members of this combination controlled the Common Council and even the State Legislature. The defaulting Controller, Evan M. Johnson, and his partner, Isaac Badau, were also auxiliaries of this gang.

"By strategy and cunning these men were enabled to amass large fortunes and to monopolize every contract given out by the City Government without the expenditure of a single dollar of their own. The ring contractors in those days did some rich 'boodling,' from which the taxpayers of Williamsburg are still suffering, and unless Mayor Wurster follows up the good work of Commissioner White, they will continue to suffer.

"Brooklyn has never been reimbursed for the defalcation of Johnson and Badau, and the last act of the Common Council of 1879 was to cancel the bonds of these two functionaries, thus enabling the securities, Boss McLaughlin and James Howell, afterward Mayor of the City, to escape all future responsibility for the defalcations of the men they had put in office and depriving the people of all remedy through the courts.

"Williamsburg being in reality a suburb, and little open to public inspection, suffered even worse than Brooklyn proper, and as a result the streets have never since had any adequate attention."

The Grand Street Board of Trade continues its agitation to have the cobblestones replaced with Belgian blocks, on the business streets, and with asphalt in the residential sections. Secretary John J. Gorman, in complaining of the condition of the streets, said:

"Little or no attention was paid to them since I remember, until Commissioner White assumed office. The streets of the Eastern District have never been kept in a proper condition because in no instance have those who were responsible been held to an adequate accountability for indifference to their trust. This failure to enforce a thorough and regular performance of prescribed duty has been the weak point in the practical working of every plan heretofore adopted and we shall never have such well paved streets, as we are entitled to have, unless some means of remedying a defect so fatal are untilized."

A grocer, who did not desire to have his name mentioned, said that there was an occasional effort made to tinker with the streets. This was notably the case last Fall, when some politicians put men to work before the election and suspended improvements immediately afterward.

"The extravagance that has heretofore prevailed in connection with street paving has been demoralizing," he said. "In the first place, absurdly disproportionate sums are voted and never spent upon the working classes who need work, while the residents complain of the non-performance of the work. The money is always given to boodle contractors, who shave down the rate of wages and spend the money treating their political friends in the saloons around the City Hall."

Cornelius H. Tiebout, an iron merchant, of 33 Grand Street, said the stones with which the streets are paved were obtained while the work of leveling was in progress. They were dug up out of the sand or procured from streams, where they were washed smooth by the action of water.

"I think it would be a good thing," said Mr. Tiebout, "to have the property owners along every badly paved street petition the Common Council for its improvement and pay half the cost, as prescribed in Chapter 1,008 of the laws of 1895. That is what I intend doing with Java Street, where I reside."

Thomas W. Kiley, a hardware dealer of 61 Grand Street, said:

"I have lived here forty-three years, and must admit that the streets are badly paved, but I think Mayor Wurster will effect some improvement."

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

Discussing the Needs of the Wards of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the National Board of Indian Commissioners and of missionaries and others interested in the welfare of the Indian, which began at the Ebbitt House yesterday, was concluded to-night with the passage of resolutions presented by F. E. Leupp, recently appointed a member of the board by President Cleveland.

These resolutions touch upon the great advantage of industrial education in the various Indian schools, and urge its enlargement; approve the recommendation of the board that some law officer of the Government be instructed to prepare an explanation of the treaties between the Government and the five civilized tribes, so as to show what the rights of each are; condemn the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians and urge the passage of further legislation in that connection; recommend that States individually take up the education of the Indians residing within their borders and request the President to make further extension of the civil service so as to embrace all Governmental offices connected with the Indians.

The old officers of the board were re-elected. These are: President—Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College, and Secretary—Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesy of Washington, D. C.

A committee was appointed to confer with leading Senators and Representatives as to the possibility of obtaining legislation carrying out the purpose of Secretary Hoke Smith's recommendation for reorganizing the Indian administration on a non-partisan and permanent basis. In the discussion of the condition of matters in Indian Territory a number of Cherokee and Creek Indians took part.

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Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. CHANGE OF OPERA TO-NIGHT.
In consequence of the continued indisposition of M. JEAN DE RESZKE, the management are reluctantly compelled (for the first time this season) to announce a change of opera for to-night, and instead of TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, to-night's performance will consist of
DIE WALKUERE (in German.)
Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Klitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. Mm. Wallnoefer, Buchs, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Mr. A. Seidl.
Tristan und Isolde will be given on Thursday Ev'g, Jan'y 30th, with Mm. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Kaschmann, Mmes. Nordica and Brema.
To-morrow night, joint appearance of Calvé and Melba in Bizet's opera, CARMEN.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 18, Gounod's FAUST.
Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Sat. Ev'g, at pop. prices, Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci. First appearance in opera at pop. prices of Mme. CALVE.
Extra Announcement.—The Met. Op. House being occupied by Yvette Guilbert and her company on Sun. Evg., Jan. 19, the next regular Met. Op. House Sunday Night Concert will take place on Sunday, Jan. 26.
Next Week: Mon., Romeo et Juliette, Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, de Vries, Mauguiere.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 21, at B'klyn Academy:
Triple Bill—Last appearance in B'klyn of Mme. Calvé, Philemon et Baucis, Hamlet, (Mad Scene,) and Cavalleria Rusticana: Mmes. Calvé, Olitzka, Bauermeister, and Marie Engle; Mm. Plancon, Ancona, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Lubert.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 22—First time this season of FALSTAFF. Saville, Lola Beeth, Klitzu, and Scalchi, Cremonini, Campanari, Arimondi, and Maurel.
Thurs. Afternoon, Jan. 23—Second and Last Special Matinée of the Series of German Operas. LOHENGRIN (in German.) Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Kaschmann.
Fri. Evg

CIVIL ENGINEERS MEET

T. C. Clarke Elected President of the American Society.

J. M. WILSON'S PLANS FOR A BUILDING

The Organization in a Prosperous Condition—Resolution on Reform in Time Reckoning at Sea.

There was a large gathering of prominent engineers at the forty-third annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers yesterday afternoon in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church.

George R. Morison of Chicago presided, and George Warren Hunt acted as Secretary.

Among the prominent members of the society present were Gen. W. P. Craighill of the United States Corps of Engineers, Gen. George S. Greene, Mendes Cohen of Baltimore, Md.; H. Bissell of West Medford, Mass.; V. G. Bogue of Chicago, A. Bonzano of Philadelphia, Robert Cartwright of Rochester, N. Y.; Francis Collingwood of Elizabeth, N. J.; John Sterling Deans of Phoenixville, Penn.; Theodore N. Ely of Philadelphia, Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline, Mass.; John R. Freeman of Boston, Theodore G. Hoech of Washington, D. C

C. C. Martin, G. Leverich, and A. G. Menocal of Brooklyn; P. Alexander Petersen of Montreal, Canada; R. E. Peary of Washington, D. C.; O. F. Nichols of Brooklyn, Palmer C. Ricketts of Troy, N. Y.; Percival Roberts, Jr., of Philadelphia, Max E. Schmidt of Princeton, N. J.; T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo, E. G. Spilsbury of Trenton, S. S. Wheeler of East Orange, N. J.; S. Whinery of Cincinnanti, Joseph M. Wilson of Philadelphia, C. J. H. Woodbury of Boston, and S. L. Cooper of Yonkers, N. Y.

Thomas Curtis Clarke, L. L. Buck, John Bogart, Alfred P. Boller, George B. Burbank, T. C. Clarke, Theodore Cooper, J. J. R. Croes, Joseph P. Davis, Charles E. Emery, A. Fteley, George S. Greene, Jr., Rudolph Hering, Clemens Herschel, William R. Hutton, Joseph M. Knap, Horace Loomis, Edward P. North, Joseph O. Osgood, Horace See, Charles Sooysmith, D. McN. Stuffer, John Thomson, G. H. Thomson, Frank S. Washburn, William De H. Washington, and H. W. York, of this city.

From the report of the Board of Direction it was apparent that the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, was a most successful one for the society. The membership now consists of 411 resident members and 1,509 non-resident members, being an increase of 112 over the preceding year. Twenty-four members died last year.

Under the authority given by the society the Board of Direction purchased last year for $80,000 the lots at 218 and 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, which have a frontage of fifty feet on the south side of the street, and an average depth of 110 feet. On these lots it is proposed to erect a new home for the society. There has been paid on the lots $20,000 in cash, and $60,000 remains on mortgage.

Plans for a building specially adapted to the uses of the society have been prepared by its late President, Joseph M. Wilson. These plans provide for a reception room of about 1,200 square feet area on the ground floor in front, and for a meeting room or theatre, capable of seating about 400 persons, on the same floor in the rear. This arrangement provides full facilities for meetings and entertainments in separate rooms, while the floor can be let out for other purposes than the uses of the society without interfering with any other portion of the house. The second floor, having an area of about 4,000 square feet, is arranged for the business purposes of the society. The third floor provides a reading room of 1,000 square feet, in front, which will also be used as the library for reference books, and a book stack in the rear, capable of holding 150,000 volumes. Apartments for the janitor are provided in the basement. While it is believed that the proposed building will furnish all the accommodation which the society will require for many years it is proposed to construct the walls in such a manner that additional stories may be added if required. The building will be of fire-proof construction throughout. When not required for other purposes the reception room on the ground floor can be used as a reading and conversation room for the society. The estimated cost of this building is $90,000.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the society is in an excellent financial condition.

After the routine business had been disposed of the report of a special committee, to which had been referred the subject of the reform in time reckoning at sea, made a report. It appears from this report that in 1884 twenty-six nations sent delegates to Washington with the object of abolishing, in the interests of navigation, the dual reckoning of time at sea. There was unanimous approval of the change, and in 1889 the President of the United States urged on Congress the advisability of taking action in the matter. The committee this year had some hope that at last the reform was about to be brought about, especially as Austria, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Mexico, and Spain had expressed their willingness to make the change as soon as the United States would agree to the necessary detail. Contrary to all expectations, the officers in charge of the Nautical Almanac at Washington declined to agree to the needed clause, so that there is now small hope of accomplishing the result. Astronomers agree that astronomical reckoning can with the least disturbance be brought into harmony with the civil reckoning on the day when one century passes into another. As it takes four years to prepare for the change, and the matter now rests entirely with the United States, the committee recommended the adoption of this resolution on the subject.

Resolved, That the society respectfully petitions the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives to accept and approve the resolutions of the International Conference which assembled in Washington in 1884, and act in concert with other nations in this matter, and that the Nautical Almanac of the United States be brought into harmony with these resolutions at the beginning of the twentieth century.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

There was an animated discussion on a resolution offered by Edward P. North to discharge the Committee on Units of Weights and Measures from further consideration of the subject. The committee had made an informal report. One of the members present caused some amusement by his opposition to the metric system as being totally useless in English-speaking countries. The committee was finally continued, and ordered to report at the next annual meeting.

The election of officers was then held, with the following result:

President (to serve one year)—Thomas Curtis Clarke, New-York City.

Vice Presidents (to serve two years)—William Rich Hutton, New-York City; Peter Alexander Peterson, Montreal, Canada.

Treasurer (to serve one year)—John Thomson, New-York City.

Directors (to serve three years)—District No. 1, George Alexander Just, New-York City; William Barclay Parsons, New-York City; Horace See, New-York City. District No. 3, John Ripley Freeman, Boston, Mass. District No. 6, Daniel Bontecou, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas William Symons, Portland, Oregon.

The President-elect has been connected with the society for many years. He is the engineer in charge of the new Third Avenue Bridge, now under course of construction over the Harlem River, and he was connected with the construction of the bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie.

William R. Hutton, the First Vice President, has been prominent in engineering work in river and harbor improvements and is called into frequent consultation by army officers in their operations in this direction.

Peter Alexander Petersen is the chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is regarded as one of the best railroad engineers in the world. The other officers are all men prominent in engineering circles.

New-York and San Francisco were proposed for the next annual meeting of the society, and, after a pleasant discussion, the choice was left to the Board of Direction.

The members of the society gathered in the church last evening and listened to a very interesting description of the central station of the United Electric Light and Power Company in East Twenty-eighth Street, which was given by H. W. York. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of the building and machinery.

The station is designed for 20,000 horse power. The building for the first 10,000 horse power is practically complete, and a plan for 5,000 horse power is in operation. The engines and dynamos are in 1,200 horse power units, and the boilers in 600 horse power units. Over the boiler is a coal bunker of 3,000 tons' capacity, which is filled by a conveying apparatus taking coal from the sidewalk. The boilers, engines, dynamos, pumps, &c., are all carried on foundations resting on solid rock, and are all on one floor, and yet the entire plant of 20,000 horse power, including storage for 6,000 tons of coal, will occupy, when completed, a plot of ground but 100 feet 11 inches by 107 feet 6 inches.

The society will pay a visit this morning to Ampere, N. J., where the members will inspect the new works of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company. In the afternoon a visit will be paid to the Brooklyn Bridge and to the central station of the United Electric Light and Power Company described by Engineer York.

A reception will be held in the evening at Delmonico's.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Payne—Lozier.

Miss Jessie Lozier, only daughter of Dr. Abraham Wilton Lozier, who died on Tuesday afternoon, was married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to Stephen H. Payne, the ceremony being performed in one of the parlors of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Dr. Lozier had been sick for many weeks, and when his physicians decided that he had not long to live, the date for his daughter's wedding was changed by his desire from Feb. 16 to last evening. There was a sudden change for the worse in Dr. Lozier's condition Tuesday, however, and just before his death he requested that under no circumstances should the marriage be postponed. Over fifteen hundred invitations had been sent out for the wedding, but they were, of course, recalled after Dr. Lozier's death.

The ceremony yesterday was performed by the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church.

The bride was given away by her brother, Arthur M. Lozier. She and the bridegroom were dressed in deep black. Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, mother of the bride, was too much prostrated to attend the ceremony. There were present Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Payne of Elmira, N. Y., parents of the bridegroom; Robert T. E. Lozier, the second brother of the bride; Miss Esther Payne, who was to have been the maid of honor; Miss Emily Beers, Miss Frances Radcliffe, Miss Pauline Delande, and Miss Ida Bethfry, who had been chosen as bridesmaids; Robert Lozier, Benjamin Payne, Nathan Beers, and Nathan Beers Payne, who were to have been the ushers.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom returned to the Hotel Winthrop, the bride's home.

Dr. Lozier's funeral will be held in St. Andrew's Church to-morrow morning.

Marsh—Conyngham.

The marriage of Miss Edith Conyngham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Conyngham of St. Mark's Avenue, New-Brighton, Staten Island, to John Marsh, a son of the late O. H. Marsh of Morristown, N. J., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Christ Church, New-Brighton. The ceremony was performed by the venerable Archdeacon, George D. Johnson.

A large number of cards were sent out for the church ceremony, but only the relatives and intimate friends were invited to the reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Both the church and the house were lavishly decorated with tropical plants and pink and white flowers, roses being mainly used. Horace Ayre of Morristown was the best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Frances Mischler of Easton, Penn., a cousin of the bride; Miss Helen Marsh of Morristown, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Annie C. Parrish and Miss Eleanor M. Parrish of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The ushers were Redmond Conyngham, a brother of the bride, and Henry G. Van Vechten of Staten Island; David Sutphen and Dudley Cox of Morristown, Roosevelt Mischler of Easton, and W. H. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre.

Badeau—Haynes.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Haynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Haynes of Brooklyn, was married to Gilbert Carroll Badeau in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. M. J. Moran of the Church of the Nativity performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Woods.

Owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride, the invitations were restricted to the relatives of the young couple. The bride wore a traveling gown of dark blue, trimmed with chinchilla. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Agnes Haynes, who was attired in a brown crépon gown, trimmed with pink satin. The bride's nephew and niece, Perry Haynes and Juliet Haynes, were the flower children, and preceded the wedding procession. Frederick E. Benjamin of Bloomfield, N. J., was the best man, and William A. Burns, Jr., and A. C. Haynes were the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Badeau will spend their honeymoon in the West.

Hendrickson—Keenan.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Miss Mary Bradley Keenan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Keenan, was married this evening at 6 o'clock to the Rev. Judson C. Hendrickson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Tottenville, S. I., and son of Albert E. Hendrickson of Ellis Place, this village.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, at 5 Lincoln Place. The Rev. Frederick W. Lockwood, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiated.

The bride wore a becoming costume of white organdie over white silk, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Miss Catharine C. Gorton was the maid of honor. She wore white organdie over pale green silk, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Van de Water Hendrickson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Joseph Keenan, a brother of the bride, and Louis E. Sperry.

A reception followed the ceremony.

Amy—Rogers.

Miss Pauline Estelle Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers of 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, was married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock to Alfred V. Amy, a son of Henry Amy of 18 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The drawing rooms of the home of the bride's parents, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nell N. McKinnon, rector of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, was exquisitely decorated with flowers and palms. The young couple knelt before an altar formed of white flowers and exotics, and under a canopy formed of large palms.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Annette Rogers. Benjamin Rush Lummis acted as best man. Only the relatives were present at the ceremony, and there was no reception.

Nutting—Slater.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 15.—Andrew Hamilton Nutting of Brooklyn and Miss Maud Kilbourne Slater, daughter of ex-Councilman John A. Slater, were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Gerald H. Beard, pastor of the Congregational Church, performing the ceremony. The bride was attired in a handsome satin costume, and was given away by her father. Miss Ethel B. Slater, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Lewis T. Knox of New-York was the best man. The ushers were Robert D. Bardwell of New-York and J. Edward Slater, the bride's brother.

The ceremony was witnessed by about fifty of the bride's and groom's relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting left for Washington and Old Point Comfort, and on their return will reside in Brooklyn.

Nicholson—Dunne.

Miss Agnes T. Dunne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher N. Dunne of 192 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Arthur T. Nicholson, son of Donald Nicholson, managing editor of The New-York Tribune, in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. William J. Hill officiated.

The best man was Laurie Naughton of New-York. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Grace Dunne of Brooklyn. The ushers were Joseph and William Dunne and Thomas F. Lee.

After the services a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, and was largely attended.

Leonard—Lippincott.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Francis I. Leonard, one of the head keepers in the New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton, was married to-day to Miss Georgie A. Lippincott, daughter of William I. Lippincott of Little Silver. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Robert Mackellar. The bride was attired in golden-brown faille silk, trimmed with brown velvet. The couple drove in a four-in-hand to Long Branch, where they took a train for the South.

Bradley—Bailey.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Miss Genevieve Bailey, daughter of ex-Congressman Bailey of this city, and Charles Henderson Bradley, Jr., of Pittsburg were married this evening in the Emanuel Baptist Church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother-in-law, the Rev. Freeborn Garrison Jewett of this city. Alexander Bradley, Jr., of New-York was best man, and Miss Jean A. Bradley of Pittsburg maid of honor.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—An interesting announcement from Washington is that of the engagement of Miss Mary Quay, the eldest daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. Matthew Stanley Quay, to Louis R. Davidson of Beaver, Penn. The wedding will take place on Jan. 29 at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the home of the bride's parents, 1,612 K Street, Washington. It is understood that only 100 guests will be present, most of them being the relatives and most intimate friends of the Quay and Davidson families. Miss Quay is an unusually handsome young woman, and one of the most popular of the Washington belles. She has assisted her mother at many of the large functions given by the Quays at the capital. Directly after the ceremony the young couple will go to Florida to spend the honeymoon on Senator Quay's plantation. Later they will go to Beaver, Penn., where the bridegroom has large business interests and where they will make their home.

—Henry Graves of Orange, N. J., gave his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday night at the Waldorf. His wedding with Miss Florence Isabelle Preston will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 21, in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The bride will be given away by Mr. William Duncan Preston. The Rev. J. Wesley Brown will perform the ceremony. Miss Preston is a daughter of Mrs. W. K. Preston, who resides most of the year at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster are now visiting Mrs. Foster's sister, Mrs. Robert Garrett, at her country home near Baltimore. Mrs. Foster was Miss Lizzie Frick of Baltimore. Mr. Foster was formerly private secretary to W. K. Vanderbilt.

—Mrs. Edward J. Loring of 109 East Thirtieth Street will receive on Wednesdays during the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden of Morristown, N. J., are at the Plaza Hotel for the Winter. They will go South or to California in the Spring.

—Mrs. J. H. H. Williams and the Misses Williams of the Westminster Hotel have issued cards for Tuesday afternoons.

—Mrs. Daniel Butterfield gave the second of three afternoon musicales at her residence, 116 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, when there were present nearly 300 guests. Orton Bradley had charge of the programme.

—The Catholic Club has sent out cards for a reception on the evening of Jan. 18 at 8:30 o'clock, when Frank Fowler's portrait of Archbishop Corrigan will be presented to the club by Joseph J. O'Donohue. Mr. O'Donohue will make an address, Judge Daly will receive the portrait for the club, and the Archbishop will make a few remarks. Following the presentation there will be a collation and some delightful music.

—Mrs. Frederick Seymour Gibbs, formerly Miss Meade, gave the first of two large teas yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, at her home, 427 West Twenty-second Street. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clarence W. Meade, Mrs. Courtney Kenelly, Miss Hart, and Miss Halsey of Newark, N. J. The second reception will be given on the afternoon of Jan. 22.

—Mrs. A. A. Low of 3 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, has a large number of cards out for a tea reception next Saturday afternoon.

—Miss Chapman of 35 West Fifty-eighth Street will receive on Wednesday afternoons.

—Mrs. Robert Maclay of 5 West Fifty-seventh Street has cards out for a reception Saturday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mott will introduce their youngest daughter, Miss Florence Moffett Mott, at a reception next Saturday at their residence, 63 West Forty-fifth Street. This reception will be followed by two teas in February.

—Miss Mary L. Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Owen, will be married to Bertram H. Borden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew C. D. Borden, on Jan. 23, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan will officiate, and the choir of the church will sing the nuptial music. The bridal party will include a maid of honor, Miss Annie D. Durfee, and four bridesmaids, Miss Mary Robbins, Miss Edith Westervelt Low, Miss M. Louise Major, and Miss Elvine Richards. Matthew S. Borden, brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man, and Howard S. Borden, William H. Owen, Jr., Nathan Durfee, Harris B. Fisher, Arthur L. Doremus, and Arthur S. Fairchild have been asked to serve as ushers. A reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Borden gave his farewell bachelor dinner to his best man and ushers at the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club last night.

—The final matinée musicale of the course of three at the home of Miss Gallagher, at New-Brighton, S. I., will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when there will be a song recital by Miss Marguerite Hall, assisted by Miss Bertha Buckland, the violinist. The patronesses are Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Mrs. Felt, Mrs. Peter McQuade, Mrs. Louis Benziger, Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, Mrs. J. Eberhard Faber, Mrs. Augustine Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. Henry T. Knowlton, Mrs. Paul Heinemann, Mrs. Eben Clarke, Mrs. De Frees Critten, Mrs. R. E. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Bush, Mrs. J. B. Pearson, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mrs. William Wilcox, Mrs. Oliver T. Johnson, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. Charles Taintor, Mrs. Samuel Wann, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Stuart Brown, Mrs. Sidney F. Wilcox, Mrs. Dane Rianhard, Mrs. P. F. Kobbé, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mrs. Gugy AE. Irving, Mrs. G. R. Mosle, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. Nathaniel Marsh, Mrs. John Widdecombe, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mrs. Daniel Schnakenberg, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Jr., Mrs. David Gould, Mrs. Siedenberg, Mrs. Eugene Du Bois, Mrs. George E. Harding, Mrs. Kenyon Jewett, and Miss E. B. Curtis.

—The second of the costume musicales being given at Sherry's under the patronage of Mrs. Emma Marcy Raymond, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. T. Addis Emmet, Miss S. D. Doremus, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Miss Emily Butler, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Chauncey M. Depew, and others, took place at noon yesterday. Miss Helen Lathrop, Miss Elise Lathrop, Louis Kapp, Louis Blumenberg, Jan Jarclaw Reindl, Charles Harvath, and Miss Jennie Benson appeared in the national costumes of Hungary and sang and played the best of the national songs. At the next of these unique musicales Italian music will be treated in like manner.

—One of the largest weddings of the mid-winter season will take place in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss Sophia Pennington Tailer, a daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Tailer of 2 East Twelfth Street, will be married to Breck Parkman Trowbridge. The chancel and altar of the church are to be decorated with roses and palms. On the altar will be vases filled with clusters of pink roses, and on the altar railing will be garlands formed of green and flowers. The church will undoubtedly be filled with prominent New-Yorkers. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Parish, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Parish. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Amy Bend. The ushers will be George Carey, Goodhue Livingston, C. C. Trowbridge, Robert Ferguson, Stockton Beekman Colt, and Murry Bohlen. The bride will wear a gown of ivory satin, with flounces of point lace and trails of orange blossoms on the skirt. The bodice will almost be enveloped in point lace, and the veil will be of the same material. The bride will carry a cluster of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her veil will be fastened to the hair with a diamond crescent, the only ornament which she will wear. There will be a small reception at the home of the bride's mother after the ceremony.

—"Childhood and Youth of Shakespeare" will be the subject of a lecture by Col. Sprague at Sherry's at 8:30 o'clock to-night.

—Dr. and Mrs. Clark W. Dunlop entertained a large number of friends at the Hotel Endicott last night. Dr. Dunlop gives each year an illustrated lecture of his travels, and last evening his guests were treated to one on Ireland. The lecture was followed by a reception and dancing until midnight.

PATRIARCH.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

PAY RESPECTS TO MR. CLEVELAND

The New Ministers from Russia and the Republic of Ecuador Call at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Two diplomatic representatives of foreign countries were personally received by the President to-day.

Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, the new Minister from Ecuador, reached the White House at 10:30 and was presented to the President by Secretary Olney. The new Minister paid a glowing tribute to the United States, saying, "The republic dreamed of by the ancient sages has passed from the idealisms of that classic era to the realities of modern life, and the name of democracy has never been personified in a freer or more practical people than your own."

President Cleveland replied that it was most gratifying to him to see a full representation at this capital of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and that he wished "for Ecuador, as for all the kindred republics of the Southern Continent, that enduring prosperity and that constant progress toward a higher civilization which the scheme of government characteristic of this hemisphere, combined with internal peace and the friendship and good-will of neighboring States, is so well calculated to secure."

Mr. Olney returned to the White House at 11 o'clock with E. de Katzebue, the new Russian representative. Alexander de Somow, First Secretary, and M. de Meck, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation, were of the party.

Mr. de Katzebue briefly stated that he was charged with the mission of maintaining and developing, if possible, the ties of friendship which have always united two great nations.

In answer, the President said:

"Mr. Minister, the time-honored friendship between the United States and Russia and the cordiality of the intercourse so long maintained through their respective diplomatic channels render it most agreeable to me to receive from your hands the letter of his Majesty, the Emperor, whereby you are accredited to this Government as the Imperial Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

"The sincerity with which this Government has ever responded to the efforts of your honored predecessors to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two countries is an assurance that you will meet a like response to your own endeavors to maintain and develop those beneficent relations.

"In receiving at the same time the imperial letter recalling your esteemed predecessor, I bespeak for you, Mr. Minister, the high official and personal regard which he so worthily won from this Government and people during his official residence at this capital, and I trust that, like him, you may realize and make known in your own country the friendly sentiments which the American people feel toward the Russian Nation."

CABINET RECEPTIONS YESTERDAY

The Big Attractions of the Afternoon in Washington Society — Attended by Many Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The receptions held by the wife of the Vice-President and the Cabinet ladies were the big attractions of this afternoon. Mrs. Stevenson's reception was an unusually large one. Her parlors at the Normandie were thronged. Assisting in entertaining her guests were the wives of Senators Gray, Bate, Frye, Mitchell of Wisconsin, and Burrows, the Misses Mills, McMillan, Caffery, Wheeler, Cobb, Evan, Morgan, and Richardson, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, Mrs. Matthew S. Scott, the Misses Scott, Mrs. George B. McClellan, and the Misses Stevenson.

Mrs. Olney was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Minot; Mrs. Binney and the Misses Bush, Maury, Conrad, Parke, Poor, Nott, and Rodgers.

Mrs. Carlisle had Mrs. Martin, Miss Cockrell, Miss Rochester, Miss Berry and Miss Fuller with her doing the honors.

Mrs. Lamont had a brilliant reception, hundreds of well-known persons crossing her threshold. In her receiving party were the Misses Woodward and Bryant of New-York, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Frank Gordon, Mrs. Bloomer, Miss Belknap, the Misses McCammon, Miss Lieber, Miss Card, Miss Fuller, and a host of other young ladies.

Mrs. Hoke Smith held her first reception of the Winter, and it was a crowded one. In her receiving party were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Atlanta, father and mother of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Parker, Miss Turner, Miss Walsh and Miss Hoke, all Southern girls and matrons. Secretary Smith was home also and his little children formed a part of the family group.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Postmaster General, was assisted by Mrs. Frances Courtney Baylor, Mrs. Leigh Robinson, Mrs. Tarsney, Miss Latimer of West Virginia, Miss Walker of Virginia, and Miss Wilson, the young daughter of the household.

Miss Herbert had Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Micou to assist at her reception.

Mrs. Harmon was assisted by her two daughters, Mrs. Edmund Wright of Philadelphia, and Miss Harmon.

Mrs. Nott, Mrs. Boardman, Miss Leiter, and Mrs. Barney gave dinners to-night and all the guests went later to Mrs. John Hay's house for a dance.

Representative and Mrs. Washington gave a dinner to-night, the date marking the thirty-ninth wedding anniversary of Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, who were the guests of honor.

The wedding day for Miss Katherine Fuller, daughter of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, to Mr. Beecher of Buffalo has been set for Feb. 17. It will be one of the closing events of the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Draper and Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge gave dinners last night.

A Salvation Army Marriage.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 15.—A marriage took place here this evening at the Salvation Army headquarters, the contracting parties being James White and Miss Sadie Paterson, both of this place. Brigadier Richard Evans of New-York City officiated. This is the first time a marriage ceremony has ever taken place here among the Salvationists, and a large crowd gathered to witness the affair.

To Resign the Chairmanship.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—Herbert E. Benton, for the past six years Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said to-day that he would resign the Chairmanship of the committee at the next meeting, soon to be held. Mr. Benton stated that the reason why he would retire was owing to the fact that he was the School Fund Commissioner for Connecticut.

COMING EVENTS.

—T. M. Towle, Treasurer of the New-Jersey Packing Company of Glassborough, N. J., has applied for a receiver for the company. The liabilities are $33,500; assets, $12,000.

—Young Men's Hebrew Association lecture, "Around the World in Eighty Minutes." 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, this evening.

—Annual meeting Republican Editorial Association State of New-York. Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, 10 A. M.

—Preaching and singing by Ira D. Sankey at the Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South, this evening.

—American Protective Tariff League annual meeting. 135 West Twenty-third Street, 2 P. M.

—Banquet of Merchant Tailors' Society. Hotel Savoy, to-night.

—Princeton alumni dinner. Hotel Brunswick this evening.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
January Sale.

Novelty Silks being so much in favor, our Plain Colored Dress Silks have been very greatly reduced in price.

To-day, we shall place on sale large lots at

35, 50 and 75 cents

per yard, in salesrooms on the Main Floor and in the Basement.

None but the best makes are represented.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Joseph Bromley of 517 East Twelfth Street, a laborer in the employ of the Central Cross-Town Railroad Company, was fined $100 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals. The complainant was Agent John Noble of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who testified that Bromley sprinkled salt and sand on the car tracks in Seventeenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Jan. 7. The mixture produces sores on the hoofs of horses, and is forbidden by law except at curves and switches.

—The following examinations for vacant positions in the various departments of the city service have been announced by the Civil Service Board: To-day, Supervising Engineer; Jan. 20, Engineer Inspector; Jan. 21, keepers, Department of Correction; Jan. 22, labor clerk, Civil Service Board; Jan. 23, firemen, annexed district; Jan. 24, Hydraulic Engineer; Jan. 29, Steam Engineers. Applications for any of these positions should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Board in the new Criminal Court Building.

—The Employment Bureau of St. Bartholomew's Church, at 209 East Forty-second Street, is doing a good work in obtaining employment for persons of all classes. Places are found in private families for domestic servants with good references. Young men and women are found places in stores as stenographers, cashiers, bookkeepers, saleswomen, &c. A small fee is charged to eliminate from the work any idea of charity.

—Frank Frost, manager of the troupe of Australian boomerang throwers who were with the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show last Summer, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that one of the troupe was missing and at large somewhere in the city. The missing boomerang thrower is known only as William.

—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago will deliver a lecture at Carnegie Hall Wednesday, Jan. 22, to be followed by a concert by the American Society. A banquet will be given in honor of Dr. Hirsch at the B'nai B'rith Club, in East Sixtieth Street, the following evening.

—Lispenard and William R. Stewart as agents and trustees of the Rhinelander estate, were yesterday exonerated from the charge of allowing a tenant to keep a disorderly house by Judge Schuchman in the City Court.

—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will speak on "The Spirit of Judaism" at Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—The midwinter reunion of the Alumni Association of Rensselaer Institute of Troy, N. Y., will be held in the new banquet hall of the Hoffman House in this city to-morrow evening.

—Commissioner Waring will speak on street cleaning before the American League for Political Education, at its rooms, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, at 11 A. M., Jan. 18.

—There will be an exhibition drill and reception of the Ninth Regiment, with field music, at the armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth Street, Tuesday evening.

—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College will be held at the college, 343 Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—In Part IV. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Dykman, Ellen Cook began suit against Casper W. Dean, John Westbrook, and John F. Dean, to recover $5,000 for the death of her husband, on the Newtown Creek Bridge, Jan. 12, 1894. The defendants were building a bridge, and the temporary foot bridge they had erected, broke, killing John Cook, husband of the plaintiff, and several other persons.

—The appeal of E. Clarence Murphy and John Patterson, from the decision of Justice Gaynor, who declared that their terms of office as Civil Justices expired Dec. 31, was argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. They claim their terms do not expire until May 1.

—In the suit of the Kings County Trust Company, as Trustee, against the Kings County Hygiene Ice Company, final judgment of foreclosure was entered yesterday. The amount due is $163,600, and W. D. Veeder has been appointed referee to sell.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to withdraw the proceedings instituted for the dissolution of the Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company. Since the suit was begun, the debts have all been paid.

—The injunction proceedings to restrain Police Commissioner Welles from swearing in the new policemen as members of the Brooklyn police force in the old Town of Flatlands were yesterday discontinued.

—Max Goldstein, one of the men arrested charged with running an illicit distillery at 127 Prince Street, was discharged by United States Commissioner Benedict yesterday.

—A red flag, 40 feet long, and bearing the words, "Greater New-York," was unfurled from the top of the Real Estate Exchange, in Montague Street, yesterday.

—Capt. George D. Russell of Company C on Tuesday night was elected Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, his election being unanimous.

—Postmaster Sullivan began yesterday to pay the postal clerks and letter carriers on the new semi-monthly basis, instead of monthly.

—Fire in a two-story frame house owned by John Whittaker, at Pumpkin Patch, Canarsie, caused a damage of $900 yesterday morning.

—While Charles H. Green was absent from his home, 222 Pearl Street, Saturday night, a thief stole $90 from a vest pocket.

—Fire in Clinton Stevens's house, 660 Lafayette Avenue, early yesterday morning, caused a damage of $1,000.

Long Island City.

—Roe S. Johnson, a prominent resident of Astoria, was granted an absolute divorce, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Smith, yesterday, from his wife, Daisy Johnson.

—Ex-Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart presented briefs yesterday to Justice Smith to show the legal standing of the Board of Education appointed by former Mayor Sanford.

—A divorce was granted to Annie J. Ripley from her husband, George Ripley, by Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Long Island.

—Alfred M. Wood Post, G. A. R., of Jamaica installed these officers Tuesday evening: Commander—A. D. Limberger; Senior Vice Commander—Edward T. Otis; Junior Vice Commander—William Sturtevant; Officer of the Day—Adam Nickerauer; Quartermaster—O. W. Graves; Chaplain—Rev. Joshua Kimber; Officer of the Guard—James W. Smith; Surgeon—H. W. Mead; Adjutant—William H. Hull; Sergeant Major—Silas Post; Quartermaster Sergeant—Isaac P. Bailey. The family of the late Col. Alfred M. Wood, after whom the post was named, presented the newly elected officers with handsome swords.

—The first public installation of officers of Olympia Lodge, No. 806, F. and A. M., of Far Rockaway was held last evening. These are the newly elected officers: Master—Dr. J. Carl Schmuck; Senior Warden—Philip P. Scott; Junior Warden—James T. Benham; Secretary—Robert A. Gordon; Treasurer—David H. Jennings; Senior Deacon—Lincoln Cornell; Junior Deacon—Morris F. Craft; Chaplain—Robert Black; Marshal—Lewis Cornell.

—The Odd Fellows' Relief Association of the First District of Queens County has been organized at Flushing with these officers: President—Thomas H. Snedeker of Long Island Island City; First Vice President—Oscar Weiss of College Point; Second Vice President—L. W. Westhoff of Long Island City; Secretary—W. H. Holst of Long Island City; Treasurer—E. F. Marshall of Long Island City.

—The Flushing Boat Club has elected these officers: President—F. H. Judd; Vice President—R. Carman; Recording Secretary—C. B. Roberts; Financial Secretary—I. W. Gilman; Treasurer—Michael

T... January ...

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WOMEN WIN MR. WURSTER

He Says He Will Enforce Excise Laws When He Gets All the Statistics.

HE RECEIVES 200 W. C. T. U. CALLERS

Denounces the Spy System of Work Against Saloons and Talks About Brooklyn's Lack of Policemen.

Two hundred women, with 200 arguments and confidence and perseverance sufficient for an army of 2,000, marched on the office of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday morning and spent an hour requesting, entreating, and imploring that he see that the excise laws are properly enforced during his administration.

The women represented the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the headquarters of which are in Myrtle Avenue. They gathered a few minutes before the time they thought the Mayor would reach his office, and, with Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill of the Board of Education commanding, started in double files for the City Hall.

The trolley lines were tied up while the 200 were swinging across Fulton Street, and thousands of hurrying pedestrians forgot that there was anything in life but the satisfaction of curiosity.

Mayor Wurster had not arrived when the City Hall was reached. He was late—literally caught napping. When he arrived, fifteen minutes after the time named in his self-constructed and self-announced rule of official life, Mrs. Pettengill advanced, watched him dispose of his hat and coat, and then, smiling, said:

"Good morning, Mr. Mayor."

"I'm pleased to see the ladies of Brooklyn," replied the Mayor.

"I don't believe he means a word of it," snappingly whispered a determined-looking women in the rear rank to a companion.

Then Mrs. Pettengill began to unmask the batteries of her army.

"Mr. Mayor," she said, "we come to you this morning as the representatives of nearly a thousand women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kings County, organized to labor for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, the mitigation of the evils that result therefrom, and the deliverance of victims of intemperance from the bondage into which it has drawn them.

"There should be no uncertain sound to our position. We are organized against intemperance, impurity, the saloon and gambling house, and Sabbath desecration. We are not voters, but we are citizens, and we are mothers and wives and sisters of voters. We are a Christian organization, not united to discuss the theory of the Gospel, but to prosecute our work on practical Christian lines. The interests of our city are very near our hearts, and we come to you in this way because you have been elected by the people to the highest office in this municipality, an office which is executive and administrative rather than judicial or legislative.

"You have not been elected to lead a people of whose habits of life and manners you are ignorant, for you have been brought up among us, our ways have been your ways and our people your people and our laws your laws. As a citizen you have been familiar with the statutes which affect Brooklyn and Kings County. Your intelligence and your position as a business man established that fact.

"The moral condition of our city and its needs of reform on many lines to bring it up to a Christian ideal have been within your knowledge. And you have, therefore, not been unaware that good laws, laws that make for prosperity and morality, have been notoriously and flagrantly violated here. And with all this knowledge of the law and of its open violation, you have accepted this office proffered to you by the people, and you have taken the oath which has pledged you to us and to God, whom you have as publicly avowed to be your lawgiver and king, to execute or cause to be executed the laws which the people have made for the protection of our rights.

"In Brooklyn to-day there is a licensed liquor saloon to every forty-three voters, open seven days in the week and twenty-four hours in the day. The traffic is legalized in certain hours of six days in the week, but we are here to ask you to do that which you have voluntarily pledged yourself to do—to make the Sunday sale of intoxicants in Brooklyn an impossibility. You may say that public opinion is mightier than law. But if you shall find that public opinion is in line with the law, what then? We believe it is in this matter of Sunday liquor selling, else how does it come about that, although year after year the voice and force of greed has tried to modify and overthrow this law, it still stands in January, 1896, practically unchanged in its provisions, and the Sunday sale of intoxicants is still absolutely forbidden by statute.

"We are not here this morning because we enjoy this sort of thing; we are here because our convictions are deep and strong that intemperance is sapping the morality and prosperity of a large part of our population, and because Sunday liquor selling is a peculiar menace in that it robs a man's family so often of his presence at home on Sunday and of his weekly wage. And we know that you, honored Sir, and you alone, in all this city, hold the power to right this wrong and check this plague of defiance of law at the expense of those who have a right to claim your protection. And we appeal to you as a Christian gentleman, who has lived in our city with eyes and ears open, and who, therefore, needs no suggestion from us as to the noblest and most beneficent course to pursue to stop the sale of intoxicants in Brooklyn on Sunday.

"We have a right to assume that you have no particular axes to grind, that your only desire is to serve the people within the lines of the law. You have been pleased to say publicly as to one law which has thus far been an untried one, the law which provides for scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, that it shall be enforced. We have a right to assume, and we will assume, that as you feel the strength of public opinion on the side of the law and its enforcement, you will carry our city to the high place which it should occupy among the cities of the world, even to the very top."

When Mrs. Pettingill had finished, her companions began to applaud, but she stopped the demonstration by a wave of her hand.

Mrs. Baldwin then asked Mayor Wurster to fulfill the solemn oath he had taken to enforce the laws, especially the law forbidding the opening of saloons on Sunday.

While Mrs. Baldwin was speaking the Mayor stood with his head bowed and his hands clasped. Then Mrs. Cora E. Seberry forced her way to the front and appealed to the Mayor in this language:

"We trust you will, as a Christian gentleman and Christian churchman, permit us, as also members of the Church and Christian women, to remind you that the enforcement of righteous laws and the protection of the homes often depend upon individuals alone. You have the power to act for us."

Mrs. Martin caused hearty laughter in her address, in which she said:

"If the men of my family were doing their duty, of all our families, we could be at home attending to other matters. But women have had a strange influence over man from the first woman in the Garden of Eden. If the Delilahs and the Cleopatras of another age could move men we should move men for good in this. But why should eloquence be used in this plea that all right-eous and right-thinking Christian men should respond as readily to us as we do?"

Mayor Wurster had to smile when he heard Mrs. Martin's reference to the fall of Adam.

Mrs. Mary E. Newton, State Superintendent of Scientific Instruction, was heartily received. She said:

"We thank your Honor very heartily for the pledge you have given to the Christian men who waited on you last Monday morning that you will enforce the temperance education law. When the press sent out that word it was received with joy and hope by the mothers and Christian citizens of Brooklyn. More than $2,000,000 and 100,000 children are placed in our public schools, and the State may turn out from these factories good citizens. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy without a warning knowledge of the dangers that beset his path. It is a cruel thing to educate our boys without a warning and a thorough scientific knowledge of the effect that alcoholic drinks have upon the human body. The law is very pacific."

At this part of the proceedings Mrs. Pettengill read these resolutions:

Whereas, The statutory law of our State and municipality for the Sunday closing and other restrictions of the saloon is being notoriously and flagrantly violated to our city's dishonor and a detriment of its morality;

Resolved, That in the general interest of home protection and Sabbath observance, and in the special interests of an impartial and righteous enforcement of existing law, we, the representatives and guardians of the home, urge your Honor to exercise the full authority vested in you as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, and in accordance with the solemn oath of that office by which you are pledged to maintain the law, we urge you to demand of the Police Commissioner such vigilant and faithful execution of the excise law as shall compel absolute conformity to all legally prescribed limitations of the liquor traffic, making removal from office the penalty for willful laxity in the performance of sworn duty on the part of any official of the law. In brief, we ask that the illegal sale of liquor on the Sabbath and to minors be stopped; that the side door of the saloon, as well as the front door, be closed on that day, and that the voice of the law-abiding and Christian community be heard and the name of our loved city be redeemed.

That ended the women's part of the proceedings. Mayor Wurster took a long breath, "pulled himself together," and delivered a short address, in which he denounced the spy system. He said:

"I feel more than honored that you have been here this morning. I think that Brooklyn certainly should feel honored that it has among its citizens such a splendid deputation as has come here this morning to appeal in this cause. It is well, indeed, for a city that it should have a body of noble women of this imposing size to look after its morals. This question, however, is not a new one. It is one that has existed for a great many years. Just why it has not been carried out in the past I do not know. I am new here. I have been but a few days a representative of the City Government.

"Until waited upon the other morning by the gentlemen here for the same cause I had given but little thought to the subject as it now stands. Since then I have made inquiries into the matter. I have called upon the Police Commissioner and discussed with him. I have examined statistics and gained information, by whatever means I could, and I will do whatever I can to suppress this evil. I want to do what is right.

"Brooklyn and New-York differ in physical aspect upon this question. Brooklyn has over 700 miles of streets and has but one-third the number of police New-York has. It is impossible for us to put a policeman in front of every saloon. And I do not think you would ask me to make our policemen sneaking spies, to send in and buy drinks themselves. You certainly would not wish your boys or husbands to be made to do this in the saloons of the city. We must adopt some other way. I am going to co-operate with you, in any way I can, just as soon as I get all the statistics."

The women applauded this speech, especially that part in which the Mayor said he would do whatever he could "to suppress this evil." Then they departed as they had come, marching back to their hall.

SUPPORTED A FAMILY OF SEVEN

Twelve-Year Old Emma Albert Arrested for Selling Papers, but Discharged—Father and Mother Ill.

Agent Barkley of the Gerry society arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday a twelve-year-old girl, Emma Albert, whom he had arrested Tuesday night for selling papers at a late hour along Broadway. Barkley said that the girl deserved praise rather than punishment, and asked that she be discharged.

Investigation showed that she was the oldest of five children, who lived with their father, Charles Albert, and their mother in two rooms at 542 West Thirty-seventh Street. The father was slowly dying of consumption and the mother had met with an accident that left her deaf. The father's illness had made it impossible for him to speak above a whisper, and he and his wife could only communicate by writing.

To save the family from starvation, Emma had taken to selling papers, and the money she earned was all they had had for some time. Barkley said that the father had been industrious till he became too weak to work.

Albert accompanied his daughter to court yesterday, but was hardly able to stand. Magistrate Flammer discharged the prisoner and a little purse was raised for her. Barkley said that in his experience with the Gerry society he had never seen a case where charity could be better applied.

ANNUITIES FOR HIS EMPLOYES

Liberal Provisions in the Will of William Fowler Foster.

The will of William Fowler Foster, who died at his residence at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Second Street, on Dec. 3, 1895, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

The will is dated Nov. 1, 1895, and, according to the petition, the real estate is valued at $50,000. and the personal property at $1,000,000.

The entire estate is directed to be turned into annuities to be purchased from the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. The only absolute bequest is one of $10,000 to the testator's widow, Bertha M. Foster, and she is also to get an annuity of $10,000.

The will then gives annuities of $1,000 each to the testator's two brothers, his four sisters-in-law, three sisters of his wife, and to John P. Woodbury, his former partner. Annuities of $500 each are to be given to the children of each of his brothers, the children of his two deceased sisters, to his mother-in-law, and to several relatives and friends.

It is with his former employes that the deceased millionaire's will is liberal beyond parellel. To eleven of the employes of Foster, Paul & Co., the will gives annuities of $500; to thirteen more it gives annuities of $300, among these latter being two ladies, Miss Gussie Seeley and Mrs. James Wallace, and to twenty-seven other employes and five domestic servants in Mr. Foster's household are given annuities of $100 each.

The testator directs that if the estate cannot supply these annuities, then his wife shall first be provided for, and the balance of the estate shall be used to pay the annuities to the persons named, pro rata. If, however, there is a residue when the annuities are provided for, then this residue is to be divided into two equal portions, and with it from one part there shall be purchased an extra annuity for his widow and annuities from the other part for Livingstone Gifford, Samuel F. Paul, Thomas W. Foster, George A. Foster, C. T. Newall, Robert W. King, John Steele, and F. W. Quanz, all of whom, with his widow, are named as executors.

MILK DEALERS NOT HEAVILY SENTENCED

William H. Deere, However, Forced to Pay a Two-Hundred-Dollar Fine.

A number of persons were arraigned before the Justices in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with selling adulterated milk. In most of the cases the Justices were lenient, and in some even suspended sentence.

William H. Deere, a farmer on the Boston Road, who sold milk to grocerymen and small dealers that was found upon examination to be adulterated 12 per cent. was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or go to the city prison for thirty days.

Other cases where fines were imposed were: Lewis Street, $25; Abram Robinson, 45 Forsyth Street, $25; Barnard Subin, 21 Forsyth Street, $50; Max Blachman, 56 Forsyth Street, $50; Hyman Klein, 48 Chrystie Street, $25; Betsy Seiderman, 57 Forsyth Street, $25; Henry Jungerman, 188 Sixth Avenue, $25; Theodore Hildebrandt, 842 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, $35; Joseph Garibaldi, 173 Bleecker Street, $50; Henry Koehler, 27 Barrow Street, $100; Elizabeth Damm, 3,601 Third Avenue, $50; Michael Stemmerman, 939 Trinity Avenue, $50, and Henry Fuchs, 48 Oak Street, $15.

In all of the cases the fines were paid.

Excursions to the Quebec Carnival.

Quebec is busy with preparations for a Winter carnival, which will be opened Jan. 27.

The programme promises a week of merriment, with healthy outdoor sports, a magnificent ice palace, fancy-dress balls, torchlight parades, and other attractions. The Governor General and many other notables of the Dominion Government expect to attend. The New-York Central Railroad offers excursion tickets at $15 for the round trip, good from Jan. 24 to Feb. 15, with choice of routes and a stop-over at Montreal.

NO JUST CLAIM TO BARIMA

British Government Shown to be Wrong by One of Its Agents.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY R. K. PORTER

Venezuela's Ownership of Land Now in Dispute Clearly Acknowledged by Englishmen Sixty Years Ago.

Venezuelans are accumulating proofs showing that the British claim to a large section of their territory is an unjust one. In the tract which the British Government claims is the valuable island of Barima at the mouth of the Orinoco River. There is the best of proof—convincing to an unprejudiced mind—that the English do not own the island and did not pretend to own it sixty years ago.

The letter which is given below was written May 26, 1836, by Robert Ker Porter, the British agent at Caracas. He complained of the dangers encountered by mariners in entering the mouth of the Orinoco River, and requested, in a peremptory manner, that the Venezuelan Government place a conspicuous beacon on Cape Barima "without further delay."

Mr. Porter also declared that British merchants could effect no insurance on vessels bound for the Orinoco River without a considerable advance of premiums "and in many cases not at all." The Venezuelan Government was also asked to place buoys in the Orinoco River.

The letter shows that in 1836 the British Government did not own Cape Barima, and hence did not own the island of Barima. If it had owned this island, it would not have asked Venezuela to build a beacon on it. The beacon, which Mr. Porter said was needed to insure the safety of British ships, would have been built by the English if the island had not belonged to Venezuela.

The Schomburgk line is so drawn as to give the English control over the mouth of the great Orinoco River. Mr. Porter asked the Venezuelans to place buoys at the river's mouth, acknowledging that it belonged to the South Americans.

A copy of Mr. Porter's letter was sent in 1886 to F. R. St. John, the British Minister to Venezuela, as proof that the South American Republic owned the island of Barima.

Mr. St. John replied briefly. He could not deny that Mr. Porter was the authorized representative of England, but he declared the letter was written without the knowledge or authority of the British Government. Mr. St. John said Mr. Porter made no report regarding the letter to the home Government. To this assertion Mr. St. John added: "A doctrine that a Government is bound by every act or word of its diplomatic agent is entirely at variance with international law, it being perfectly well-known that even a formal treaty concluded and signed by a plenipotentiary is not valid unless it shall have been ratified by the Government of such plenipotentiary."

If, as stated by Mr. St. John, England is not bound by its agents' acts, yet Mr. Porter's letter shws that the merchants and British Consul at Angostura, now Ciudad Bolivar,) believed that Caracas was the place to apply in order to secure the beacon on Barima.

The Porter Letter.

A copy of the Porter letter is here given:

British Legation.

CARACAS, May 26, 1836.

SIR: From a recent correspondence I have held with his Majesty's Consul in Angostura, I have to request the serious attention of the Executive to a representation I am about to make relative to the more safe navigation for vessels on entering the principal mouth of the Orinoco, situated to the southwest of the Island of Trinidad. Being particularly induced to address the Government on this subject, in consequence of the very imminent danger vessels are exposed to, not only for want of proper land and water marks to guide them, but likewise on account of the inefficient state of the pilot establishment on the Island of Pagayos, a considerable distance up the river.

In proof of the results from what I have just mentioned, allow me to state that on the 7th of January last the British brig Coriolanus, coming from St. Thomas to Angostura, ran on shore a little to the leeward of the grand mouth of the Orinoco, and totally for want of a beacon to point out the proper entrance. Every effort was made an the part of the master and crew, assisted by some Indians, to get her off, but without success. She soon bilged and became a wreck. On the 20th she was totally abandoned, and on the 6th of February the Captain and crew reached Angostura, when he duly reported his misfortune, and the cause of it, to the British Consul in that city.

A second circumstance of the like nature (from similar causes) took place but a very few weeks afterward, namely: The British vessel The Sir Walter Scott, bound outward with a cargo of cattle for use of the troops in the English colonies, ran aground (and for want of a pilot) in crossing from the point of Crab Island to Cape Barima, where she remained in the greatest distress during three days. The Consul, in reporting this circumstance to me, adds: "Here is an additional instnace of ruinous tendency, arising out of the present imbecile pilot system of the Orinoco, and although the misfortune was known at the station of the pilots in Pagayos, no assistance whatever was rendered. The vessel and cargo must have sustained considerable injury, the particulars of which I have not yet had, as the Captain, the moment he got off, proceeded on his voyage." Let me here refer you for the present to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Governor of the Province of Guiana by the Consul in illustration of the great neglect, as also disobedience to the pilot regulations:

Asks for a Beacon in Barima.

From what I have already said, it becomes my official duty to represent to the Executive of this republic, the indispensable necessity (and that without further delay) of placing a conspicuous beacon on Cape Barima, the point forming the grand mouth of the Orinoco to the south-southeast, where I am given to understand it could be done with the greatest facility and to the greatest advantage. This object would effectually prove a sure mark, as also a safeguard to all vessels seeking for the proper entrance of that river, and it becomes the more to be required, from the great difficulty experienced by all navigators in finding the entrance, as the coast presents the at this day has not a single mark to denote it. same appearance for many leagues together, and The Island of Cangrejos forms the other side of the great mouth, situated at a distance of about eighty leagues from the cape to the west-northwest, whose dangerous sandbanks reduce the only navigable channel to scarcely three miles in width, which commences on passing the Bar, (just without Cape Barima,) soon becoming difficult and intricate; particularly so, after ascending for about three leagues, where the channel frequently changes its course, on account of shifting sands. In fact, it cannot be denied but that the whole navigation up to the Island of Pagayos (eleven leagues from the cape) is extremely dangerous and uncertain, requiring to be well surveyed and carefully sounded by some one thoroughly acquainted with that part of the Orinoco and its probable casualities. Buoys ought to be forthwith laid down at those particular points which either mark the channel or show where sandbanks or sunken rocks lurk, both being numerous, impeding the navigation and increasing the dangers of the river, to the great risk of lives and property.

The next subject of my representation regards the actual, and, I may say, almost useless system of the Orinoco pilotage. I am well aware that a pilotboat was intended to have gone out every day from Point Barima to cruise for vessels bearing toward the entrance of the river, but a shameful want of proper arrangement, attended by neglect, rendered abortive this wise and well-intended plan on the part of the Department of Marine. And it does not exist at this day. The only pilot station on the Orinoco is at the Island of Pagayos, forty miles distant from the entrance at the great mouth of the river. And it appears very clear that great difficulties and perils must be encountered in reaching it.

Condition of the Orinoco.

The amicable bearing at all times manifested by this Government in its foreign relations, not only political, but commercial, assures me that it is vividly alive at all times to whatever may either augment that friendly feeling, or increase the mercantile prosperity of the country. Under this firm belief, as well as from a sense of my duties in watching over that of my own country, I therefore seize the present occasion in endeavoring to impress on the Executive the imperious necessity of promptly taking stable and energetic measures in the regulation of that, which is of such vital importance to the growing trade of Angostura, whose increase or diminution cannot but very materially affect that of the whole of the neighboring provinces of the republic, and, consequently, influence the public revenue. Allow me to add, (as materially connected with the subject in question,) being a well-known fact, that not only in England, but in many of her colonies, the merchants are afraid to speculate, or even send their vessels to the Orinoco, in consequence of the dangers to which both property and life are exposed from the causes I have already set forth, thus corroborating what I have stated touching the total abandonment in which the navigation of the Orinoco at present is left. Indeed, so deep is the impression of risk on the British mercantile mind, that at Lloyds, in London, no insurance can be affected to that river without a very considerable advance on the premium, and, in many cases, not at all.

His Majesty's Consul at Angostura (as the preceding inclosure would show you) found it his indispensable duty to call the observance of the Governor of the Province of Guiana to the subjects I now write upon; under the full hope that he might be able by his authority and remonstrance to check in future the pursuance on the Orinoco of a system sruly prejudicial to the interests of individuals as well as to general commerce. I have had the honor of just laying before you that gentleman's officio to the Governor, which, together with his answer, as also other documents connected with the present representation, was forwarded to me, mentioning at the same time that such had been duly sent officially to his Government for its knowledge and guidance. These papers, I cannot doubt, will further show the Executive how absolutely useless the present pilot establishment is on the Island of Pagayos, being rather detrimental than advantageous to the intent and use of the Legislature; hence demanding a most radical reform in some way or other.

Before I close this dispatch, I must once more repeat my solicitude that the Minister of the Marine be directed to investigate and correct the abuses which have frustrated the good intent of the Government and the department, and likewise that he be directed to attend to the recommendation I now have the honor of making by placing a proper beacon on the Barima Cape, as also the appropriate buoys in the Orinoco, for the safer navigation of it, so that I may be enabled in a very short time (and I trust the urgency will be seen) to have the satisfaction of officially communicating to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (for the information of the merchants interested at Lloyds) the measures that have been taken by this Government, rendering the great entrance to the Orinoco perfectly perceptible, as also the navigation of the river up to the Angostura perfectly safe.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant, ROBERT KER PORTER.

The Hon. Senor José E. Gallegos, &c.

A copy of this letter is included in one of the pamphlets issued by the Venezuelan Government in support of its claim to territory which England professes to own.

WILL HELP LAKE VESSELMEN

Deepening of the Erie Canal Regarded Favorably by the Carriers' Association—Officers Chosen.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association was called to order by President Livingstone shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in Whitney's Music Hall, more than 200 members being present. The first business to come before the session was the report of the Board of Managers.

The annual report of the Board of Managers was read by Secretary Keep. The report shows that the membership of the association increased nearly 30,000 tons during the present year, and outside of ferry lines and passenger lines there are not twenty important vessels on the great lakes which are not now on the rolls of the association.

Shipping offices of the association have been maintained during the year at Cleveland, Chicago, South Chicago, Buffalo, Ashtabula, and Toledo. The total number of seamen shipped at these ports was 13,973, an increase of 3,918 over 1894.

The deepening of the Erie Canal will result in lowering the through rate on grain destined for the seaboard and will tend to the development of the business and the successful competition on the part of the water route with other methods of transportation. The Board of Managers say it would be a desirable thing to have the jurisdiction of the Government engineers in charge of the improvements in St. Mary's River extended to cover all that portion of St. Mary's River in which navigation is difficult, and necessary authority should be placed in their hands to enable them to make rules and regulations to govern all kinds of vessels as well as rafts while navigating such parts of the river.

President Livingstone, in his annual address, congratulated the members upon the success of the association during the past year as well as on the accomplishments of the various committees.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, J. J. B. Brown, Buffalo; Secretary, Henry Keep, Buffalo; Treasurer, George P. Mackay, Cleveland; General Counsel, Harvey D. Goulder, Cleveland; Vice Presidents, H. H. Brown, Cleveland; James Millen, Detroit; W. P. Henry, Toledo; J. G. Kent, Chicago; G. A. Tomlinson, Duluth; C. A. Eddy, Bay City, Mich.; C. C. Hadley, Toledo; James McBrier, Erie; Conrad Starke, Milwaukee; F. J. Firth, Philadelphia; Frank Owen, Ogdensburg.

THE BRONX RIVER VALLEY SEWER

Mount Vernon Wants It and More—Objection in Yonkers.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 15.—At the meeting of citizens Monday in the Common Council Chamber, to discuss the proposed Bronx River Valley sewer, a resolution was passed unanimously in approval of the proposed Bronx River sewer, and asking that the Bronx River Commissioners incorporate in this sewer one along the valley of the Hutchinson River.

The branch sewer, which the people of Mount Vernon and Pelham are considering, would start in near the head of East Chester Creek, in Pelham, and would join the main sewer below Pelham Bay Park. It would be about two miles and a quarter long.

The estimated cost of the branch sewer would be $160,000. This sum would be shared by the City of New-York, the City of Mount Vernon, the town of Pelham, and possibly the town of New-Rochelle.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Common Council has adopted a resolution against the proposed scheme of building the sewer in the Bronx River Valley on the ground that to build the sewer would lay a heavy burden of taxation on the people of the city, and really about ruin those who own the farm lands along the line of the proposed sewer.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has adopted a resolution that it is the sense of the board that the County of Westchester pay no portion of the expense of the building of the proposed Bronx River Valley sewer. Its idea is, that the expense should be assessed upon the property benefited, and that towns ten or twelve miles from it should not be called upon to pay anything toward its cost.

The Sewer Commission Reports.

The Bronx River Sewer Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and received the deport of the sub-committee appointed to devise a financial scheme to raise funds to pay for the building of the improvement. The sewer will be about twenty-one miles long, the village of White Plains being at the extreme northern terminus, and it will cost about $3,500,000.

The sub-committee reported that the improvement should be paid for in bonds of New-York and Westchester Counties, to be issued as the proper officials of either county shall determine, and that of the expense, New-York shall pay 60 per cent. and Westchester 40 per cent. It is also provided that the money shall be paid back to the counties by assessing the property tributary to the sewer.

The commission will make up its report some time during the month, and then it will be submitted to the Legislature for their action as to whether the scheme proposed is feasible.

Cripple Creek Mines Listed.

Several Cripple Creek mines, some of them dividend payers, were listed at the Consolidated Exchange yesterday. The list, with the capital of each mine, is as follows:

Alamo Mining Company, $1,000,000; Anaconda Gold Mining Company, $1,000,000; Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company, $2,000,000; Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company, $800,000; Croesus Gold Mining and Tunnel Company, $1,000,000; Favorite Gold Mining Company, $1,200,000; Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company, $750,000; Mount Rosa Mining, Milling and Land Company, $1,000,000; Pharmacist Mining Company, $1,000,000; Rubicon Gold Mining Company, $1,000,000; Specimen Gold Mining and Milling Company, $1,200,000; Union Gold Mining Company, $1,250,000; Work Mining and Milling Company, $1,250,000.

Golden Fleece stock was called yesterday for the first time. The listing is significant because it occurs at the time set for the opening of a so-called Mining Exchange here.

HIDDEN SOLIDS REVEALED

Prof. Routgen's Experiments with Crookes's Vacuum Tube.

BULLETS FOUND BY USING LIGHT

Opaque Bodies Covered by Other Bodies Photographed — Views of Profs. O. N. Rood and Halleck of Columbia.

Men of science in this city are awaiting with the utmost impatience the arrival of European technical journals, which will give them the full particulars of Prof. Routgen's great discovery of a method of photographing opaque bodies covered by other bodies, hitherto regarded as wholly impenetrable by light rays of any kind.

Prof. Routgen of Würzburg University has recently discovered a light which, for purposes of photography, will penetrate wood, paper, flesh, and nearly all other organic substances. Thus, the bones of the human frame can be photographed in relief without the flesh which covers them, or metals inclosed in a box covered with a woolen cloth can be photographed as if the cloth and the wood did not exist.

In one sense, it is a misnomer to call the process photography, as now understood, because no lens is employed to project the image. It also seems, from the brief accounts of the process which have already been sent by cable, that the new images of concealed bodies resemble rather the old-fashioned daguerreotypes than the modern finished photographs, inasmuch as they appear only in outline.

Briefly, the new images are obtained by the energy given out in a Crookes's vacuum tube. The object to be photographed is placed behind the tube, and a dry plate is placed behind the object. If the object be, say, a hand, the image on the dry plate will be the bones in it, without any flesh covering whatever.

Prof. Routgen has already used his process to detect the exact location of bullets in gunshot wounds, and one of its first practical uses is expected to be a transformation of modern surgery by enabling the surgeon to detect the presence of foreign bodies of whatever kind in any part of the human body.

The germ of Prof. Routgen's discovery is to be found in an experiment made a few years ago by Prof. William Crookes. He found that when a glass bulb from which all the air possible has been extracted has a current of electricity passed through it, a beautiful light in the interior of the bulb is the result. If now a body, whether transparent or opaque, is placed between the poles between which the current passes in the vacuum, sharply defined shadows of these bodies are projected on the wall of the bulb behind the negative pole.

"It seems," says Prof. Sylvanus Thompson in his recent work on electricity, "as if the transparent or opaque bodies stopped the way for some of the flying molecules and prevented them from striking the opposite wall."

Hertz, the great electrician, better known in connection with the Panama scandals, discovered that while these rays will not pass through glass, mica, or any transparent substance, they will pass through a thin sheet of metal foil.

Lenard, by using a window of aluminium foil at one end of the bulb, succeeded in making the rays pass out into the atmosphere, where they excited phosphorescence. Hertz made the shadows appear in ordinary air by covering the negative pole of an electrical machine with silk, on which the shadows were thrown.

Prof. O. N. Rood, who occupies the Chair of Physics in Columbia College, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if this discovery was in line with the previous anticipations of men of science. Although the information which the reporter was able to give Prof. Rood was of the briefest character, he kindly consented to explain the analogies which occurred to him as having any bearing on the new discovery.

"The phenomenon which we call light," said the professor, "is a peculiar manifestation of energy in the ether which pervades all substances. It consists of short vertical waves, roughly speaking, from one-forty-thousandth to one-sixty-thousandth of an inch in length. These waves are visible to our eyes only for the length of the spectrum, which displays the component parts of white light, from red to violet.

"The most familiar example of the spectrum which we have is the rainbow. Men of science have been long aware that there are rays of light imperceptible to the senses. For example, in that part of the spectrum beyond the violet rays there are rays which, though imperceptible to our eyes, can be seized by the sensitive plate of a photographic apparatus. It so happens that the violet and ultra-violet rays are those which are chemically the most active. At the red end of the spectrum we have every reason to believe that there are other rays imperceptible to our senses, and which we have hitherto not been able to measure or detect directly for want of a suitable apparatus.

"The modern theory of light presumes that light, heat, and even electricity are merely different forms or manifestations of the same energy. The only difference between light and heat is in the length of the waves, those of light being much shorter than those of heat. If we call light and heat, therefore, radiant energy, we shall have a general term to express the subtle force which acts through the ether.

"Now, when we want to examine light we pass it through a prism or through a transparent substance, which polarizes it, such as tourmaline. Hertz showed by substituting a large prism of melted pitch that heat rays could be polarized in the same manner as light rays. The quantity of these heat rays can be actually measured by delicate electrical instruments, known as thermo-piles.

"I can quite readily conceive how heat rays could be passed through organic substances in the manner you describe. It is also quite conceivable to me that these heat rays would be stopped by a bullet or any substance which was a good electrical conductor. Eighty or ninety per cent. of the rays would be reflected, and the remaining 10 or 20 per cent. would be absorbed by the metallic substance."

Prof. Rood then introduced the reporter to his colleague, Prof. Halleck, who was greatly interested in the discovery, and who spoke of another aspect of it.

"The tenuous substance, which we can hardly call matter, because it is so foreign to our ideas of anything palpable," said Prof. Halleck, "is supposed to pervade the universe, and everything it contains.

"The modern theory of matter presumes that that no two atoms—an atom being the smallest possible particle of matter—touch each other. In spite of the close adhesion of even steel, each separate atom has a kind of spiral motion impelling it to fly away from its neighbor. Between these atoms is the all-pervading ether which transmits the rays of light or heat, as the case may be.

"Nothing is more familiar to our minds than that all substances transmit heat more or less perfectly according to their degree of conductivity. Now, as we believe that heat and light are simply manifestations of radiant energy, there is nothing impossible in the idea that this radiant energy may be conveyed so as to cast shadows, as it were, according to the relative permeability of the different parts of the same substance.

"There is only one point in the statement you make which seems a little confusing. If Prof. Klupathy of Pesth University has succeeded in making this invisible light or radiant energy pass through aluminium, what becomes of the theory that metals should reflect it in proportion to their electrical conductivity? Aluminium, though not heavy, is still a regular metal in its behavior, and is a relatively good conductor of electricity. These points, I hope, will be cleared up when we get the full reports of the experiments."

Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, when seen at his house, 11 West Seventeenth Street, last night, showed great interest in the new discovery. Without committing himself as to any of the details of the experiments, he expressed the opinion that the new discovery, when perfected, would doubtless lead to an immense revolution for good in the progress of modern surgery.

Dr. Stimson first showed the reporter how a tiny incandescent light covered with a short piece of rubber tubing exhibited one of the fingers of his hand as a completely translucent body. He proved that the bone of the finger transmitted the light equally as well as the less solid parts. In connection with this little experiment, Dr. Stimson told how he had once seen the stump of a needle embedded in the top of a woman's finger, the metal showing itself as an opaque body, while the rest of the finger was translucent.

By another small incandescent lamp, arranged so that it could be placed in the mouth of a patient, Dr. Stimson showed how the presence of an abscess in one of the upper jawbones could be detected. The light in this case shone at unequal heights through the right and left cheeks, proving that the fluid was turbid in one side and clear in the other.

"Imagine," said Dr. Stimson, "that when this discovery has been brought to perfection, we shall be able to detect foreign substances in any part of the body. It will take some time to get accustomed to the appearance of normal healthy tissue, but starting from that we shall be able to make all kinds of differentiations.

"It seems, from what has already been demonstrated, that with different strengths or gradations of the radiant energy, we shall be able to bring different substances or structures into view. Thus, with one strength, we shall detect metals; with another, bones or bony tumors; with a third, the various kinds of degeneration to which the structures of the body are liable.

"We may thus detect solidified portions of the lung, or parts of the lung where the structure has shrunk away, leaving a cavity. In the heart we may be able to detect the difference between fatty degeneration and brown or amyloid degenerations.

"In the abdominal cavity, we may be able to detect tumors, abscesses, hardened parts of the liver, or other abdominal organs, and very possibly calcareous deposits in all parts.

"What it may do for gunshot wounds, I am unable, from my own personal experience, which has been comparatively limited in such matters, to say. But the benefits which are likely to be derived from a discovery of such first-class importance will not dawn upon us fully until its use has become familiar all over the civilized world."

BROKER CHAPMAN ON HIS DEFENSE

His Refusal to Answer Questions of the Senate Sugar Committee Not Intended as a Contempt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Following up his opening argument for the defense of Elverton H. Chapman for refusing to answer questions put by the Senate committee regarding the sugar clauses of the last tariff law, Counsel Jere Wilson this morning offered the Senate Journal to show that the Senate took no action on the committee's report and did not determine whether the questions asked by the committee were pertinent. The District Attorney's objection that this was immaterial was sustained by the court and an exception noted.

W. B. Hibbs, a Washington broker, was the first witness put on the stand, being introduced to prove that the tariff legislation of 1894 did not affect the price of sugar or of the American Sugar Refining Company's stock. He produced quotations in great detail to demonstrate that there was a close parallel between ranges of stock in 1892 and 1894, the periods when the McKinley and Wilson bills respectively were under Congressional consideration. In January, 1892, the price was 75⅝, in August of the same year 114⅞. In January, 1894, it was 78½, and in August following 115⅜. Taking stocks unaffected by the tariff, he showed by quotations that they acted much the same as sugar stocks for similar periods.

When asked as to the cause of variations in prices of stocks, Mr. Hibbs said that the prices were governed by the supply and demand at the hands of people trading on the floor at the time of sale. Prices were also affected by manipulation of "longs" and "shorts," or by reports of facts and fancies put in circulation, which sometimes, however, sent stocks in an opposite direction to expectation.

In reply to the District Attorney, he said that values were to some extent affected by earnings of business and by legislation, but the market could easily be manipulated in various ways.

Stenographer Prentiss, who took Mr. Chapman's testimony before the committee, was put on the stand and asked whether he heard any Senator say to the committee that he had been dealing in sugar stocks.

Judge Cole doubted the material bearing of this question on the case, and Mr. Ditchhoefer declared that he wished to show that the Senate investigation had not been made in good faith. In the Kilbourn case it had been ruled that the Constitution did not allow such an inquiry, except for the purpose of expelling a Senator or for legislation. Neither purpose was shown here. The questioning of Mr. Chapman was unnecessary if it could be shown that Senators admitted they had been speculating in stocks.

Judge Cole ruled that the court could not inquire into the good faith of the Senate. Mr. Prentiss was permitted to testify that Mr. Chapman stated to the committee that his business was confidential, and that to reveal its private affairs would injure it. He was not allowed to read Mr. Chapman's whole testimony from his notes.

Messrs. Shellabarger and Dittenhoefer, of counsel, were put on the stand to prove that Mr. Chapman had taken the precaution to secure their services before refusing to answer the questions put to him. This evidence was ruled out by the court.

The defendant, Elverton H. Chapman, was then sworn on his own behalf. He testified that he declined to answer the questions of the committee in good faith and in pursuance of the advice of Messrs. Shellabarger and Dittenhoefer, and with no intention to defy the committee, but to discharge his duty and to maintain his rights under the Constitution of the United States.

The

which every well-ordered society has recognized and which only madmen assail, that where men dwell together and work for a common end some must occupy the high and some the low places? Everywhere there must be rulers and ruled. Woe to the communities, financial or social, that ignore this essential truth! They enter into conflict with nature, and sure destruction must be their end. Among the many features that have secured the success of our association one of the most marked is the symmetrical subordination of its various factors. The Clearing House Committee is our executive or governing body, and nowhere else do the ruled more readily recognize the authority of their rulers. But as in the building the prominent elements exist not for themselves but for the structure, so in our association the members of the Clearing House Committee always labor not for themselves, but for the association.

Let us consider briefly the business of the New-York Clearing House during the forty-two years of its existence. The total transactions from October, 1853, to October, 1895, amount in all to the sum of $1,092,815,818,055, a sum sufficient, if coined into half eagles, laid flat, so as to touch each other, to make a golden pathway ten feet wide around the globe. The balances were little more than 4½ per cent. of the clearings, and even these balances were discharged, not in currency, but principally by certificates on a common depository. Take, for instance, the balances for the year 1883. One-half of 1 per cent. of these balances, or less than one-fiftieth of 1 per cent. of the entire earnings, was paid in legal tenders and coin. Not long ago, when the exchanges averaged $113,019,011 daily, the checks and drafts presented by the several banks so nearly offset each other that of every $100 of the balances all but $478, was paid in checks. What do these figures proclaim? They tell us how insignificant a role currency—I care not whether it be gold, silver, or legal-tender notes—plays in the great mass of business represented by our clearings. Under the Clearing House system legal-tender paper representing the commodities for which it was given circulates as freely and almost as safely as gold and silver coin, and far more conveniently. Is it not, therefore, true that the products of the country have, to a large extent, become our currency? Let me assure my countrymen, North and South, East and West, that their marketable commodities are the best of currency. Only let them produce enough of these, and they need never dread the spectre of poverty.

Owing to the progress made by our system of clearings, I can truly say that in no country is a business so immense transacted with an amount of the precious metals so surprisingly small. At least 90 per cent. of all the business of this country is a credit business done by checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other commercial instruments. Every step in advance made in our system of exchanges reduces the importance of currency. Already our progress has given to $1 the power to do the work done by $100 at the beginning of the century. The currency of a country not equal to its wealth nor the volume of its mercantile transactions. The figures denoting the exchanges of the American clearing houses amounted, in 1888, to over $50,000,000,000—thirty times all the gold and silver coin and all the banknotes then in the country. Therefore, not alone on the abundance of the currency—I venture to say, not chiefly on the abundance of the currency—depends our country's business prosperity. No legislation and no financial juggling can make a country prosperous; only industry, economy, thrift, and self-denial can effect this result. Abundance of currency, provided it be a sound currency, may be one of the factors of prosperity. But abundant means of communication, the annihilation of time and space by steamboats, railroads, telegraphs, and last, though not least, improved Clearing House methods, these also are important elements. Give us these, and let God smile on our fields, scattering blessings from His bounteous hand, and happiness will dwell in the abode of the farmer and the mechanic no less than in the home of the banker and the merchant.

Mr. Simmons had drawn from the construction and fittings of the building, which typified the substantial purposes of the association, and its efficient work, the lessons emphasized in the address. Speaking of the honest construction, he drew this comparison:

No man can point to any act of this body that has condoned the plausible untruth, the amiable fallacy, the provident evasion, the merciful concealment, or the positive and careless lie. In all financial measures the Clearing House Association as invariably insisted upon giving to all men that which is their due. It has always believed in paying dollar for dollar, 100 cents for 100 cents. It can see neither justice nor truth, neither honor nor profit, in taking a piece of silver worth 50 cents and stamping it with the legend "One Hundred Cents." We know that the safest of all currency is gold. It is the standard of value throughout the civilized world. Everywhere it is a commodity in demand, and everywhere exchangeable for other commodities. It is less subject to fluctuations than other forms of money, and therefore promises to the wage-earner greater uniformity and safety in the payment of his labor, and to the business man greater exemption from violent and dangerous commercial convulsions. Surely these are strong reasons for the maintenance of the gold standard. But above them all in importance is the broad fact that honesty demands its retention. Throughout the history of this Clearing House its record for good faith imperatively makes us the advocates of honest money for the Nation. Such has been our record in the old building. Such will be our policy in the new Clearing House, every stone of which bears on it the impress of honesty.

President William A. Nash accepted the building for the association in an address, in which he referred to the high standard of membership in the association, and its important services in financial crises, and said:

Whether the question of representation in this body was much considered by its founders I do not know, but it seems that they could not have hit upon a wiser device than our existing regulations to insure strength and harmony of action. The basis of franchise with us is individual and not corporate. The bank with the smallest capital and the lowest line of deposits has, through its representative officer, as potential a voice in our affairs as the most colossal of our members. The selection of our officers and the members of our committees has not followed the plan of giving the largest banks the greatest share, but we have preferred the talents and availability of special men. Whenever we have found bank officers fitted for the work of supervision and direction, we have not hesitated to elect them over and over again. Thus it has happened that our most prominent men have not always represented our largest banks. In like manner, this association has from time to time thrown itself to the relief of a troubled and distressed member, and has made that member's difficulties the object of all its solicitude and assistance. When Clearing House certificates have been issued, there have been no nice discriminations in their distribution. The need of the applicant has been the only measure that has been applied to the supply. No member has ever hesitated to ask for all they wanted, and no committee has ever held back, for the sake of careful examination of the deserts of those who have applied. There has been a conspicuous freedom from that weighing and measuring of interests that enter into the conduct of so many corporations.

Whether this result was foreseen by the men who took the first steps in this work, as I have said, I do not know. I believe they builded better than they knew. The strength of our association may be attributed to this disregard of those interests which are usually considered of so much importance. To this policy may be traced the splendid results that have been achieved. The controlling idea among us has been that capital and financial strength were to be used for the good of all, and to help, not to discourage, small or struggling institutions. Hence has arisen that wonderful unanimity in times of danger, that trust in our managers, and that courageous confidence in the outcome of these labors.

When this occasion is used as a time to appeal to the members of the present association not to lightly disregard the spirit that has been regnant in the past, and to urge them to contend against those suggestions of prorating equalization of interests which every now and then are heard, I think it is being put to its best uses. The legacy of the past is too valuable to be frittered away in petty considerations of what is mine and what is thine. I appeal to all the bank officers now representatives in our body to highly resolve that the ruling altruistic spirit of our history shall be nurtured and cherished. In its maintenance lies our future success—in its neglect we can easily see our degeneracy.

To this we are helped by recalling the men who have figured in and made that history. I love to rehearse the names of those who have made our annals illustrious. Their courageous advice overawed the suggestions of timidity, and pointed unerringly to a broad, possibly thorny, but certainly victorious. In hours of reminiscence, the decisive actions of these men are told with a glow of admiration.

We recall the names of Thomas Tileston of the Phenix Bank, the first President of the association; Moses Taylor of the City Bank, Augustus E. Seligman, and Jacob D. Vermilye of the Merchants' Bank, John Q. Jones of the Chemical Bank, James Gallatin of the Gallatin National Bank, John A. Stevens of the Bank of Commerce, James Punnett of the Bank of America, Charles F. Hunter of the People's Bank, and James M. Morrison of the Manhattan Company.

These men represented large interests, but they themselves were more and larger than those interests. They have passed away, but they have left worthy successors. Among the living examples whom we delight to honor on this day, surely I shall not be thought invidious if I name George S. Coe of the American Exchange Bank.

We have been singularly fortunate in the men who from time to time have presided over our association and have been active in our committees. They constitute a cluster of brave, inspiring, and unselfish bankers, of whom this Clearing House is and of which any financial organization might well be proud. And if to-day we, under this spacious dome and amid all this wealth of architectural ornament and device, shall seriously consider the legacy of the past and the noble lineage that is ours, and shall resolve to preserve all that is useful and honorable, and to discourage all that is narrow and unworthy, then this assemblage and this celebration will not have been wasted or without result.

Alexander E. Orr followed Mr. Nash. After tendering congratulations on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, he said:

I firmly believe that this home of yours will in time become the centre of financial thought and action in the United States, not only giving tone and character to the banking institutions of the country, but also confidence and incentive to the people of every walk in life, who will look to it for guidance and suggestion in forming their demands for sound financial legislation, for the lack of which this land stands in such sore need to-day, for, be assured, gentlemen, that the metropolitan cities of all great countries are now viewed as the recognized leaders of public sentiment within their borders, and what London is to Great Britain, Paris to France, and Berlin to Germany, so New-York must be to the United States, wherein is centred the wealth, the culture, the arts and sciences, and the refinement of the whole country. It is very meet, therefore, that our institutions of every kind should line themselves up in a very high standard of excellence, a credit to their members and an honor to the city, and in this respect, in the most praiseworthy manner, you have brought your organization a good deal further forward than just abreast of the times.

You have never been called to account for any possible legal shortcomings, for the simple reason that you have always proved successful, and success, like charity, often covers a very great number of sins. But the question that I now desire to ask you is this: Should there not be vested somewhere a discretionary power to relieve from such responsibility in times of grave emergency or stress? Under such circumstances should there not be given to some prominent official of the Government authority to suspend, for the time being, that part of the banking laws which it might be necessary to violate in providing prompt relief? There is precedent for such action to be found among the great commercial countries of the globe, whose Governments, with wise forethought, have made just such admirable provision for extraordinary times of need. Take Great Britain, for instance. She empowers her Chancellor of the Exchequer—an office in her Government corresponding with our Secretary of the Treasury—acting under an order from the Cabinet, to suspend the operation of the Bank act whenever, in his judgment, the gravity of the situation demands the exercise of this extraordinary power, and it is well known that this authority has been frequently availed of, with immense advantage to the wide range of business interests of that country.

I am not violating any confidence when I state that I have it from the very best authority that, when the banking house of Baring Brothers & Co. applied to the Bank of England in 1892 for assistance, and made known the enormous volume of their committments, (somewhere about $130,000,000,) and the corresponding amount of their requirements, the Governor of the bank, realizing the disastrous consequences that would ensue from their failure, but at the same time believing that if they could be sustained their estate would ultimately prove solvent, promptly laid all the circumstances of the case before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that officer, recognizing the gravity of the situation, as promptly agreed to stand by the bank to the full extent of his delegated power whenever called upon to do so, provided the Directors finally determined that it was best to grant the needed relief. Armed and encouraged with this assurance, (which, by the way, was not availed of, so potent was the knowledge that it would be forthcoming if called for,) in less than twenty-four business hours, a Sunday intervening, the Bank of England formed that famous syndicate which guaranteed the Baring obligations, and thus averted what would have otherwise proved the most disastrous panic of the nineteenth century.

Now, all this was accomplished without the loss of a single dollar to any of the contracting parties, and a great financial crisis was safely passed, because the wisdom and forethought of the British Government has always recognized the possibility of financial emergency and has wisely made provision beforehand, by reasonable flexibility of law, for its relief. And just here let me make a further statement, and it can easily be substatiated. The plan of the Baring syndicate was founded upon your own previous action. The inspiration of its mode of procedure was largely drawn from you, and, while I should not wish to lessen by a single hair's breadth the honor that properly attaches to the Governor of the Bank of England of that day, who so magnificently carried that transaction to a successful issue, I cannot help saying to you, with both pride and pleasure, that the entire credit of the method used properly belongs to you. I can see no reason whatever why the Congress of the United States should not follow the example of the British Parliament and make provision for extraordinary financial emergency in the same manner that it has in its wisdom provided for the suspension for the right of habeas corpus and the declaration of martial law in times of riot or war, or the temporary suppression of immigration when the danger of epidemic requires the exercise of extraordinary power to protect the public health, for surely it must be admitted that there are no more vital conditions of public welfare entitled to receive the protecting care of legislation than the financial, industrial, agricultural, and commercial interests of this country, upon the successful outcome of which so very many of our people, and even the credit and stability of the Government itself, so largely depends.

Bishop Potter tendered the congratulations of the greater public in brief but felicitous remarks. The ceremonies closed with the benediction. Luncheon was afterward served in the meeting room, down stairs. President Nash had many letters and telegrams of congratulation, but he read only one, from Controller Eckels. Exchanges, banks, clearing houses, and bankers from all sections sent expressions of their good wishes.

The Chase National Bank has leased from the Clearing House quarters on the ground floor and vaults and the west basement. The lease is for twenty and one-third years at an annual rental of $25,000.

BISHOP H. C. RILEY IS SUSPENDED

Represented the Episcopal Church in Mexico — Resignation Causes Doubt as to Present Status.

The following notice of suspension of the Right Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley, late Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, which has been sent to all the Bishops of the American Church and to the Archbishops, Bishops, Metropolitans, and Primates of Churches in communion with the American Episcopal Church, has just been made public:

Acting in accordance with the advice given me, at my request, by the Bishops of this Church on Oct. 19, 1895, I hereby officially promulgate and announce to you the suspension of the Right Rev. Henry C. Riley, late Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, from all exercise of his office and ministry; said suspension to remain in full force until such time as the sentence may be remitted, or until the Bishops shall proceed, after trial, to the conviction or the acquittal of the suspended Bishop.

Given at Middletown, in the State and Diocese of Connecticut, on the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Bishop of Connecticut and Presiding Bishop.

By WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, Assessor.

This notice is the outcome of a discord between the Bishops of the American Church which has existed almost from the time Bishop Riley was consecrated about twenty years ago. For many years he had been connected with the Mexican mission of the Episcopal Church and had, it was said, been instrumental in making many converts to the Protestant faith in that Roman Catholic country.

At the request of his people he was sent to the United States with a request that he be made a Bishop, and was so consecrated in Pittsburg, Penn., as Bishop of the Valley of Mexico. From the first, many contended that his consecration was not in accordance with the laws of the Church. Almost immediately after assuming the duties of the episcopate, Bishop Riley offended the Bishops of the Church in the United States by his conduct of affairs, and pressure was brought upon him to resign his office. This he did in 1880. He afterward, however, maintained that his resignation was not a legal one, because he did not have the consent of his diocese or jurisdiction, and he continued to exercise the duties of his office in the matter of administering the rite of ordination, &c.

The announcement of his suspension was a surprise to many persons familiar with the facts in this city, for it was generally believed that Bishop Riley had not been in years under the canonical jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church in this country. Many of the people under his care are said to be faithful to Bishop Riley, and it is believed by those cognizant of the facts here that he will pay no attention to the edict of suspension thus passed upon him. His name has not appeared in any official list of Bishops or Presbyters of the Church in America for years.

Of the present condition of the Church in Mexico, Whittaker's Almanac says:

"The original organization of this Church is, by the Church's own action, temporarily in abeyance. The government is now in the Cuerpo Ecclesiastico, which consists of the clergy and lay representatives of the congregations; the episcopal authorities being, by election of the Cuerpo, in the Presiding Bishop of the American Church. The Bishop of New-Mexico and Arizona is the commissary of the Presiding Bishop, with power to act for him; and the Presbyter, Henry Forrester, is the resident representative in Mexico, appointed to guide and counsel the local authorities."

THE NAVAL ANNUAL ABOUT READY

An Edition of Only One Thousand to be Printed for Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Annual of the Naval Intelligence Office will appear in a month or two. The delay is caused by the large amount of work which confronts the Government Printing Office during a session of Congress.

This year's volume will be limited to 1,000 copies under the existing Printing bill. This edition does not begin to furnish copies of the publication to those who are interested in it. The supply will not suffice to place the book in the hands of all the officers of the service, for which purpose there should be, says the Chief Intelligence Officer, at least 1,103 copies. The book is intended as a work of reference for naval officers, and they must be supplied before outsiders can be favored.

None of the foreign attachés, libraries, technical societies, or civilian experts, will be presented in this year's book. The Secretary has directed that the 1,000 volumes be distributed among naval officers, the list to be used being the Naval Register, and the books sent to officers according to rank so long as the supply lasts. There has always been a great demand for the volume, which treats of each year's progress in naval matters at home and abroad.

The book is of immense value to officers who wish to keep posted on the advances made in their profession, and is the result of twelve months' accumulation of our naval attachés at the European Legations.

No Appeal Received.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Adjutant General McAlpin says that no appeal has been received at General Headquarters on the reported disagreement in the Twenty-second Regiment, an account of which was published in the newspapers on Sunday last.

IN CONVENTION IN ALBANY

Meeting of the National Guard Association Yesterday.

MANY FLATTERING REPORTS MADE

Important Amendments to the Code Which the Association Has Decided to Favor for Passage.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The eighteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State convened in the Tenth Battalion Armory in this city to-day. About 100 delegates, representing most of the organizations in the various sections of the State were present. Capt. Edward M. Hoffman of the Thirtieth Separate Company, President of the association, occupied the chair. After prayer by Chaplain Bunnell of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Hoffman gave his annual address.

Capt. Hoffman said there was one line of work which it seemed to him the association was not developing to as great an extent as it should and could—that was the educational feature. The meetings of the association would take on increased interest if officers could expect more in the way of professional benefit than they now receive at the meetings.

"I would suggest, therefore," said Capt. Hoffman, "that at this meeting of the association the Executive Committee be directed to cause papers upon military subjects to be prepared and presented to the association at the next meeting; that the choice of subjects and officers to prepare the papers be left to the Executive Committee; that it be understood that hereafter the meetings will probably last two days, and that the number of papers provided for by the Executive Committee be only limited by the probable time which will be taken up by the usual routine business of the association, by the reading of papers so prepared, and by the discussion which should follow each paper. In my judgment, the papers should be short, and the subjects selected should be of sufficient variety to cover considerable ground. The choice of subjects for papers and of officers to prepare the same should be made with great care, and doubtless would be. I apprehend that officers of the army would be willing to favor us with papers, if invited to do so. In a number of the National Guard associations of other States something similar to this plan is pursued, and great good to the service is said to result therefrom."

The report of the Permanent Code Committee was presented by Brevet Brig. Gen. Samuel W. E. Welch, Jr., of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo, and proved very interesting.

The following were among the important proposed code amendments, which the association decided to favor on the favorable recommendation of the committee.

That Section 15 provide that each separate troop of cavalry and each battalion of light artillery be given a Commissary Sergeant.

That Section 122 provide that a Marshal, appointed by military court, shall receive $2 per day for service in addition to a percentage of the fines collected.

That Section 125 provide an increase in allowance for regimental headquarters from $500 to $1,000.

That Section 126 increase the allowance of light batteries and troops from $1,000 to $1,500, and direct its expenditure for mounted drills and parades.

That a new section be added to Article 8, to be numbered 132, providing that a member of the National Guard who shall, when on duty or assembled therefor, in case of riot, tumult, breach of the peace, insurrection, or invasion, or when ordered by the Commander in Chief, or called in aid of the civil authorities, receive any injuries or incur or contract any disability or disease, by reason of such duty or assembly therefor shall temporarily incapacitate him from pursuing his usual business occupation, shall, during the period of such incapacitation receive the duty pay provided by this chapter, and actual and necessary expenses for care and medical attendance. The period of such incapacity, and the sum allowed for such expenses shall be determined by a board of three surgeons, to be appointed upon the application of the officer claiming to be so incapacitated by the commanding officer of the brigade to which member is attached.

Such board is hereby invested with all the powers of the examiners and boards provided by Section 1, of this chapter. The sum certified by such board to be due such member shall be a charge upon, and be paid in the manner provided by this chapter, by the county in which such duty was rendered in every case where a county is, by this chapter, made liable to pay for the performance of military duty. In all other cases such sum shall be paid by this State in like manner as other military accounts are paid.

Other amendments, approved also, provide:

That Section 170 shall provide for the furnishing, by Boards of Supervisors or Common Councils, of armories for signal corps as the section as now in force does not.

That Section 176 shall make necessary the approval of the officer in charge of an armory before it can be used by Grand Army of the Republic or veteran organizations.

That assistant engineers shall be provided for armories when necessary, on the opinion of the officer in charge of the armory.

A number of proposed amendments were unfavorably reported by the committee, and were either killed or referred back to be formulated in different shape before coming up for final action.

Major Lewis Balch, Surgeon, Tenth Battalion, presented, on behalf of the Surgeon General, an important proposed amendment providing for the enlistment of men particularly for service in hospital corps, to be organized for attachment to each organization of the Guard. Now the custom is to take men from the companies to serve in hospital corps, and it is impossible to keep up efficient organizations. The matter was referred to the Code Committee and will come up later.

After appointing a Nominating Committee the convention took a recess until 2 P. M. The committee is composed of Major Lorigan of the Fifth Regiment, Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. William Kirby of the Second Separate Company, and Capt. Lyon of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Upon reconvening this afternoon the National Guard Association elected the following: President—Major H. P. Stacpole, Tenth Battallon, Albany; First Vice President—Charles H. Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; Second Vice President—Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., Eighth Battalion, New-York City; Secretary—Capt. William F. Morris, Ninth Regiment, New-York City; Treasurer—Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, New-York City; Chaplain—The Rev. William N. Dunnell, Twenty-second Regiment, New-York City.

A resolution offered by Chaplain Dunnell was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the propriety and feasibility of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Gen. Josiah Porter, with a view of placing in or near the Capitol in the City of Albany such a memorial, in the form of a mural tablet or monument or other appropriate device, such memorial to be erected by the National Guard, and when finished presented to the State of New-York. The committee is empowered to secure pledges of subscriptions from members of the Guard, and to consider plans for the memorial. Further action by the association is necessary to consummate the project.

President Stacpole has not yet made up his mind as to the make-up of the committee.

RECEPTION TO THE OFFICERS.

Tendered by Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin at Their Albany Home.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin gave a reception to the members of the National Guard Association at their residence, 1 Elk Street, to-night, to meet Gov. and Mrs. Morton. As the invitations requested that officers wear full dress uniforms there were but few persons present in civilian's dress.

The reception lasted from 8 to 11 o'clock, and during those hours the spacious parlors were filled with guests. The house was prettily decorated with living plants and cut flowers The Tenth Regiment Band discoursed the music, and P. Maresi of New-York furnished the collation.

Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin were assisted in receiving by Mrs. George D. Sanford, Mrs. R. S. Oliver, Mrs. Robert Lenox Banks, Mrs. Nathaniel Niles, Mrs. E. B. Ten Broeck, Mrs. Frederick Phisterer, Mrs. H. P. Stackpole, Mrs. J. B. Burbank, Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Miss Sanger, Mrs. Hamilton Harris, Mrs. C. C. Cusick, Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. Denis O'Brien, Mrs. Selden E. Marvin, Mrs. C. W. Adams, Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Marvin, Mrs. James W. Husted of Peekskill, Mrs. Charles R. Skinner, Mrs. Irving G. Vann, Mrs. John W. Vrooman, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. of New-York, Miss Driscoll and Miss Shackleton of New-York.

Among the guests were the following: Gen. M. O. Terry, Gen. Edmund Hayes, Gen. James T. Varnum, Gen. Henry T. Noyes, Gen. William C. Wallace, Gen. J. M. Varian, Gen. Thomas F. McGrath, ex-Adjutant General; Gen. George D. Sanford, Gen. R. S. Oliver, Gen. R. L. Banks, Gen. Nathaniel Wales, Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Col. Thomas E. Sloan, Col. Samuel M. Welch, Col. E. B. Ten Broeck, Col. William W. Ladd, Jr., Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Col. Alexis C. Smith, Col. R. E. Moss, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. Francis V. Greene, Col. Arthur MacArthur, Col. Charles S. Rogers, Col. William Seward, Col. Herbert Satterlee, Col. George Bliss Agnew, Col. Frederick Phisterer, Col. George Moore Smith, Col. John C. Eddy, Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, Lieut. Col. N. S. Dike, Lieut. Col. E. P. Cottel, Commander J. W. Miller, Lieut. Col. William V. King, Col. Verbeck.

Major H. P. Stacpole, Major Herman Bendell, Major George P. Hilton, Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., Major Edward B. Ives, Surgeon Russell, United States Navy; Major James B. Burbank, Major W. E. Lambert, Major Clinton H. Smith, Major Robert Varnum, Major Edson J. Weeks, Major A. T. Francis, Major Spencer, Major Henry D. Seward, Major Avery D. Andrews, Major James Abrams, Major Paul R. Brown, United States Army; Major Butler, United States Army; Major R. M. Harding, Chaplain Thomas N. Dunnell, Capt. Henry C. Harkell, Capt. Lewis E. Goodier, Capt. Albert Lewis Judson, Capt. Chauncey P. Williams, Capt. John P. Treanor, Capt. Louis Wendel, Capt. James H. Lloyd, Capt. E. V. Denison, Capt. John D. Walton, Capt. David Wilson, Capt. Henry C. Lyon, Capt. William Franklin, Capt. William G. Hunter, Capt. A. E. McIntyre, Capt. Charles B. Staats, Capt. John L. Viven, United States Army; Capt. H. M. C. Vedder, Capt. A. M. Tompkins, Capt. Frank L. Stevens, Capt. Stanbach, Capt. Lillendahl, Capt. W. A. Turpin, Capt. Elmore F. Austin, Capt. E. A. Smith, Capt. M. R. Peck, Capt. John T. Jennings, Capt Hamlin, Capt A. W. Hall, Capt. James T. Chase, Capt Schuyler Schieffelin, Col. William Cary Sanger, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Lieut. L. Threlkeld, United States Army, Capt. C. C. Cusick, Capt. John G. Butler, Chaplain George R. Van de Water, Capt. E. M. Hoffman, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Capt. H. P. Witherstine, Capt. William Wilson, Capt. George W. Crooks, Capt. N. E. Thurston, Capt. W. C. Rogers, Capt Balch, Capt. James W. Lester, Capt. James S. Boyer, Capt. Walt H. Stillman, Capt. William M. Kerby, Col. Nelson H. Henry.

Capt. Frank Keck, Col. Gilbert C. Rice, Capt. E. A. Greenough, Capt. J. H. Whittle, Capt. J. Hollis Wells, Capt. Scott, Adjt. John McClintock, Adjt. J. W. Bowling, Adjt. George Weaver, Adjt. Treadwell, Adjt. Harvey L. Dwight, Lieut. Noyes, United States Army; Lieut. Henry C. Percy, Old Guard; Mr. Forest Atherton Heath, Judge Bartlett, Judge Charles Andrews, William Barnes, Jr., Gen. Martin Schenck, Judge Denis O'Brien, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, the Hon. C. W. Adams, the Hon. Meyer Nussbaum, Mr. Hedges, Gen. Amasa J. Parker, James W. Husted, Charles R. Skinner, Peter H. McNulty, L. B. Gleason, C. A. Ball, Col. J. S. Kenyon, E. M. Wells, W. J. Morgan, Henry Gleason, E. C. Stewart, Judge Irving G. Vann, Frank M. Parsons, John W. Vrooman, George W. Brush, C. S. Adler, C. R. Rogers, C. C. Cole, Frank D. Pavey, and B. M. Wilcox.

TO IDENTIFY CRIMINALS

Plan to Introduce the Bertillon System in New-York — Commissioner Andrews Favors It.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The New-York Police Department will shortly be equipped with the instruments necessary for the measurement of criminals under the French, or Bertillon, system, if Police Commissioner Andrews has his way. Mr. Andrews attentively listened to explanations of the system made by Dr. Paul R. Brown of the United States Army, and of its practical workings by former Chief of Police McClaughry of Chicago, made before the State Prisons Commission, of which Lispenard Stewart is President, this afternoon.

Mr. Andrews was greatly interested in practical tests made by Mr. McClaughry, who had a collection of measurements and photographs of criminals with him. When the tests were concluded Mr. Andrews said that he had come here to learn something, and that he had learned much. President Stewart suggested that New-York might be made a central station, like Washington, which is to be a National station. In this event, at least 66 per cent. of all the great criminals would be recorded in New-York City, and the record and identification of any one could be looked up in a few minutes. Mr. Andrews said that he intended to start, immediately upon his return to New-York City, to establish a central station there.

Police Commissioner Curtis of Buffalo said that Buffalo would at once put itself into communication with Chicago, where the system has been in operation for several years. Mr. McClaughry said that if New-York should introduce the Bertillon system it would become a central point for New-Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and, in fact, all the New-England States.

There were present at to-day's meeting, besides the Commissioners, R. C. McClaughry, ex-Chief of Police of Chicago; Chief of Police Willard, and Capt. Robert Davidson, of Albany, Warden Thayer of Dannemora Prison, Warden Stout of Auburn, Sergt. Adams of New-York, with Police Commissioner Andrews, also of New-York, and Chief of Police Bell of Buffalo.

The Secretary of the Prison Committee stated that the meeting had been called at the request of the Prison Association of New-York. He said that it had become necessary for new schemes to be thought out for the identification of criminals. The adoption of the Bertillon method in France had led certain people to consider that it would be well to adopt the system in this State.

Dr. Brown, United States Army, read a long description, part of which was compiled from the records of M. Bertillon, the originator of the design. The system consisted of a series of accurate and minute measurements of the human body upon the proved idea that no two bodies were alike.

"The system," continued the doctor, "is not only of assistance in identifying criminals, but it may be used to identify victims of railroad accidents and Chinamen who come to this country, and whom it is almost impossible to identify by any other means."

The Bertillon system was one that had been of great assistance in detecting criminality in Chicago. France had already adopted it, and many of the States are now using it.

When Dr. Brown had completed his address and description of the system, R. W. McClaughry was introduced, and gave a practical demonstration of the workings of the system. Identification cards were distributed, and the names were found to which the measurements tallied. This required in some cases forty-seven seconds. Mr. McClaughry stated, while making the demonstration, that the system had been of great benefit in freeing Chicago of criminals during the World's Fair. He explained that the price of the system was slight, as there was no patent upon it and no royalty to pay for its use.

The Speaker was asked several questions by Police Commissioner Andrews and Sergt. Adams of New-York, both of whom, after receiving favorable answers, expressed themselves as highly gratified with the system.

The Prison Commission here will soon introduce a bill authorizing the various cities of this State to use the Bertillon system. The bill will further provide for the establishment, possibly in New-York City, of a bureau of communication to which the various Police Departments may apply if they adopt the system of measurements.

Death of the Man Who Shot Mackay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Sealey C. Rippey, the old man who shot John W. Mackay some time ago, died this morning.

Irvington's Law as to Peddlers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the Sunday issue of THE TIMES is an article which attracted my attention as being absurd. It is "that the Irvington authorities are taking steps to compel the citizens of the town to do their marketing at home, and that the action is 'severely criticised' by the merchants of Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry." The truth is that our village fathers passed an ordinance, to take effect Jan. 1, 1896, obliging peddlers to pay a license of $1 a month. The same does not affect farmers selling their own produce nor prevent outside merchants from delivering orders. It simply applies to peddlers, a class of irresponsible people that use the streets more than any others and abuse the privilege.

In this respect we are merely giving our neighbors some of their own medicine, as both Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry have for years enforced a like law, thereby making Irvington a rendezvous for hucksters from miles around. Our neighbors on the north and south will find that the Irvington people are capable and ready to manage all affairs relating to village government with equity and justice. R. G. A.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1896.

HIS OPINION NOT QUOTED

Mr. Scott Did Not Say It Was Legal to Employ Children as Spies.

COURT OF APPEALS EXCISE RULING

Saloons Near Churches and Schools in Brooklyn Will Be Widely Affected — Views of Excise Commissioners in This City.

In a statement President Roosevelt of the Board of Police made Tuesday to reporters in answer to the criticisms of the method adopted by the police in sending children to buy liquor in saloons where it was suspected liquor was being sold to minors, he was quoted as saying that the District Attorney and Corporation Counsel had been consulted and had decided that the course pursued was both "legal and proper."

When Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation, saw this statement published yesterday, he sent a letter to President Roosevelt, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1896.

Theodore Roosevelt, President Department of Police:

Dear Sir: The New-York Herald of this morning quotes you as having made the following statement:

"We have consulted the District Attorney and Corporation Counsel regarding the method employed to obtain evidence against liquor sellers, who sell liquor to minors. We find that it is legal and proper."

The inference to be drawn from this statement, and which undoubtedly will be drawn, is that I have advised you on the subject.

Will you please inform me whether the statement contained in The Herald was actually made by you, and, if so, will you kindly advise me when I was consulted and gave the advice in question, as I have no recollection whatever of either having received a request for opinion from your board upon this subject, or having advised upon it? Yours very truly,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.

To this communication President Roosevelt replied briefly. He said he had understood that Commissioner Parker had consulted the Corporation Counsel's office and had received an opinion that the course adopted by the police and approved by Mr. Roosevelt was legal. He added that the word "proper" in that portion of the statement quoted by Corporation Counsel Scott was interpolated and should not have been there.

The Corporation Counsel said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that if Commissioner Parker received an opinion on the subject from any attaché of the Corporation Counsel's office, it was entirely unofficial. Mr. Scott declined to give any expression of his opinion in the matter, because he might be called upon for an opinion by the Board of Police.

It could not be learned whether District Attorney Fellows had given an official opinion to the Police Commissioners, as Col. Fellows left the city yesterday for Washington. None of the attachés of the District Attorney's office had any knowledge of any consultation between Col. Fellows and Mr. Roosevelt. Assistant District Attorney Unger said he felt assured that President Roosevelt must have been misquoted, as he knew that the District Attorney differed with the Police Commissioners as to the legality and propriety of employing children to go into liquor saloons and secure evidence in the manner adopted by the police.

When Mayor Boody was in office in Brooklyn over two years ago, THE NEW-YORK TIMES called his attention to the large number of liquor saloons that city which were in closer proximity to churches and schools than is permitted by law. An illustrated article was published Oct. 29, 1893, showing a number of cases in Brooklyn where the law was clearly violated. These were flagrant cases, and included Dunleavy's saloon, which was opposite and in closer proximity to the Middagh Street public school, the "Eagle's Nest" saloon which was opposite the Johnson Street Methodist Church; the Hoffman House, opposite the Adams Street public school, and Brocken's saloon, near the public school at Pearl and Concord Streets.

Mayor Boody could not be prevailed upon to take any action for the closing up of the saloons, which were allowed to exist clearly against the law. When Mayor Schieren took office his attention was called to these violations of the law in an article published Jan. 19, 1894, and again on Aug. 26 of the same year, but he could not be argued or driven into taking cognizance of the open manner in which that provision of the law was being ignored. Now that the Court of Appeals has upheld the position taken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in affirming the law, the Brooklyn authorities may be moved at last to take steps to have it enforced. The decision will affect Brooklyn more than this city, as there are more liquor places in the City of Churches the situation of which violates the law.

The decision establishes that under the law of April 29, 1892, not only can no new license be granted to any place where liquor is sold which is within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse, but also that no new license can be granted for such a place existing before the law was passed, except when renewed in the name of the original licensee. There is a diversity of opinion among the Excise Commissioners of this city as to the number of places which will be affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals. Commissioner Harburger denounces the decision as outrageous and monstrous, as, in his opinion, it deprives a large number of people of their vested rights in property. He said yesterday that 1,500 saloons would be affected by the decision and the proprietors would be deprived of their property and would be driven out of business. The law, he said, not only covered saloons, but also drug-stores and groceries where liquor was sold, yet exempted hotels from the provision of the law. Commissioner Harburger made the following statement in regard to the matter:

I was the minority member of the Excise Board who voted against the decision which has been upheld by the Court of Appeals. I held that in case a man had a saloon within 200 feet of a church or school from the time of the passage of the law, that he could not only hold his license and renew it, but could also assign and bequeath his property. The decision in effect denies the right to assign or bequeath what I claimed to be vested rights. It is certainly a great hardship, but it is the result of the decision of the highest court of the State. In the congested eastern section of the city, especially, there are a great number of saloons which come under the prohibitory law, the greater number of them belonging to poor men. This construction of the law will deprive them of their only means of earning a living.

Commissioner Murray, who is President of the board, was not so perturbed about the decision as was his colleague, Harburger. He said:

Not more than 500 saloons will be affected. There are too many saloons, anyhow. Many of these are eking out a miserable existence now. The law will be a good thing for them in the long run. They will think that their vested rights are destroyed, but so did the owners of nuisances on Newtown Creek. I voted as I did because I believed the law so required and because I believed the law was right.

Commissioner Woodman said:

I did not believe that, in passing Section 43 of the Laws of 1892, the Legislature intended to close up the places that had been licensed prior to April 29, 1892, simply because a new party came in as the owner of the place; however, I have always followed the legal opinion of the counsel of the board on matters of law, and that explains my vote. Many of the places affected have been licensed for twenty-five, thirty, and forty years. All these are rendered valueless for purposes of sale. When the

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Firmer Markets and Moderate Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Weak.

There was only a moderate speculative demand for grain, and the main trading was in switching and scalping, while prices were higher with the Western markets. Provisions advanced a few points and were quiet. Cotton was moderately active and lower, with Liverpool. Coffee was offered freely and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	70¾@	70½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator....	24 @	24¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	35¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands.....	8 3-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess.....	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam.....	5.75 @	5.80
Beef, family.....	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	22½@	24
Sugar, granulated.....	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10 @	10¾
Copper, lake.....	9.80 @	9.90
Lead.....	3.00 @	3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at ½@⅝c advance, following the West, and on local covering, with trading mostly scalping and switching....Spot was held higher, with demand moderate. Sales, 32,000 bushels, including 64,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, part at 3c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 6c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 4¼c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 109,631 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 136,430 bushels: receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 81,941 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and firm at ¼@⅜c advance, on local covering and following the West....Spot was ¼@¼c higher and in fair demand. Sales, 37,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 2½c over January, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2 1-16c over May, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 36c, delivered....Receipts, 16,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 186,247 bushels....Clearances hence, 6,118 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 132,058 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛@¼c advance, with only a local trade....Spot were firmer and in light demand.... Sales, 26,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25½c; No. 2 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24¼c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25@25¼c; track mixed, 24¼@25½c; track white, 25@28c for 21,000 bushels....Receipts, 58,800 bushels; exports, 1,349 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@..	68½
February	15,000	68¼@68⅝	68⅝
March	90,000	69 @69⅝	69⅝
May	1,485,000	66 13-16@67⅝	67⅝
July	180,000	66 1-16@66⅝	66⅝
Total.....	1,770,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@..	35⅝
February	.....	@..	35⅝
May	230,000	34 15-16@35⅝	35¼
July	.....	.. @..	36¼
Total.....	230,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
January	.....	.. @..	24
February	.....	.. @..	24
March	.....	.. @..	24¼
May	10,000	24½@24⅝	24½
No. 2 White—			
January	.....	.. @..	25½
Total.....	10,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow and prices without change of importance. Sales of 10,750 bbls, including, of city mills, 4,200 bbls patents, 2,050 bbls clear, 100 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 2,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60, 300 bbls straights at $3.40, 300 bbls Spring bakers' at $3, 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.75, and 600 bbls straights at $3.45@$3.50....Arrivals, 10,966 bbls and 11,820 sacks; exports, 5,836 bbls and 24,016 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 32,978 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.35@$2.50; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.35@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.60@$3.90; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2.7 supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.80@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $1.23@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 37½c spot, and 39c. February delivery.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Light demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.80; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 70@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screening, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While there was no improvement to demand with the situation throughout as dull as quoted for some time, yet holders' views were slightly influenced by the stronger lard market, and they were not offering at the mills except at slightly better rates, while here values were nominally steadier. Crude in barrels here was held at 24½c, and prime yellow at 28½c, and in instances to 29c, while 28c was the limit of buyers' views. Crude in bulk at the mills had 20c bid, and was held at all sorts of prices, in instances possibly spending a disposition to buy to 21c, along southeast coast points, and in Texas, with large lots at more money, while in the Mississippi Valley to 22c, and even 23c. LINSEED was steady and in fair demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was firm and in fair demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady and in fair demand; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 15.—Oil opened: Highest, lowest, and closed, $1.50. Standard price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of the market was better, with pork up for the day 82½ points, lard 12½ points, and bacon 10 points, through the fewer hogs in at the West than had been expected. The trading in a speculative way was light, but more business was noted in cash stuff.

LARD—The West was up 12½ points and firm, with January closing 5.50c bid; May was 5.72½@5.82½c, closing at 5.80c. Here there was a little better demand, with tank lard quoted 5.50c. Sales of 250 tcs cash at 5.70c, and 300 tcs iron-bound pks at 5.75c. 140 tcs at 5.70@5.80c; January option nominal, 5.80c. City steam was firmer; sales of 140 tcs at 5.30@5.35c. Refined was quiet, with Continent at 6.20c and South American at 6.50c. Compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Here there was a small business for export, while prices were held higher. At the West there was an advance of 32½c and a little freer business, where January closed at $9.75 nominal, while May was at $9.80@$10.05, closing at $10 asked. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11@$12.50.

BACON—Was up 10 points on the short rib dealings at the West and moderately active, where January closed at 4.75c nominal, while May was at 4.90@5c, closing at 5c asked; July closed 5.15c nominal.

CUTMEATS—Were held firmly, with moderate demand; sales of 125 bxs clear bellies at 6¼@6¼c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 6c; 10 lb average, 6¼c; pickled hams, 6@6½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; clear fresh, 18@19c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 17½@18½c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 11@18c; Southern, fresh collections, 16½@17½c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 16c; refrigerator, September packed, 15@15½c; refrigerator, case, $2.50@$3.50; limed, Western, good to fancy, 15c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply, fair demand, and rather firm, with really fancy grades tending slightly in seller's favor. Cape Cod cranberries in moderate supply, but dull and rather weak; Jersey berries rather freely offered and moving slowly. Undergrade foreign oranges selling very low, and frosted or chilled Californias also; perfect Californias held with some confidence, and Floridas are inquired for. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, State Baldwin and Greening, fancy, $2.50@$2.75; do, Baldwin, fair, $2@$2.25; do, Greening, common to fair, $1.75@$2; do, Virginia Winesap, $2.75@$3.25; do, other Virginia red, $2.50@$3; do, Western, $2@$2.50; do, up river, $1.50@$2.25; inferior fruit, 50c@$1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@11c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$9.50; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.50. Oranges, Californias, per box, $1.50@$3.75; Florida, $3@$5. Grape fruit, per box, $8@$10. Mandarins, $8@$10. Tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED—Evaporated apples hold firm, and, while the volume of business is not large, the quantity of stock available on this market is so light that sellers control the situation. Bids of 6c for prime were repeated to-day, and jobbing sales of choice to extra fancy were at 6¼@7½c. Common fruit is slow. Sun-dried apples are in light request and easy. Cores and skins firm. Small fruits dull and in buyers' favor. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra, fancy, 7½@7¾c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4¼c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1½c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries, 19c. Cherries, @c. Huckleberries, 6@6½c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9½@13½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Choice quail continue in fair demand, and firmly held. Grouse sell slowly. Partridges dull. Venison in light supply and firm. Rabbits in good demand, when prime, and firmly held. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, $1.20@$1.25. Quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, $2.50@$3.50; do, red-head, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, cndrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, Jacks, 35@50c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 10 carloads. Demand light and market weak, and favoring buyers. Small Southern poultry is very hard to move, except at low rates. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; chickens, per lb, 8@9c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 70@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts continue fairly liberal, but running largely fowls and chickens. Turkeys in only moderate supply, and while demand for current use is rather slow, there is considerable speculative inquiry, and the tone is quite firm, with desirable lots quotable a trifle higher. All grades of fowls and chickens (excepting soft-meated chickens, which are scarce,) are in liberal accumulation, very dull, and weak. Ducks in moderate supply, but demand slow and tone easy. Geese plenty, dull, and weak. Squabs firm for choice white. We quote: Turkeys, nearby, 11@13c; do, Western, choice, 11½@12½c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; do, old toms, 9@10c; capons, fancy, Philadelphia, 18@19c; do, medium, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, fancy large Western, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@14c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; do, Western, average best, 9@10c; do, fowls, 8c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, near-by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, near-by, 10@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Choice potatoes steady and fairly active....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $2@$2.25; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, 75c@80c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Arrivals moderate to-day, but trade slow and market weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover-mixed, 60@80c. Straw, long rye, 70@85c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@50c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Offerings free and demand light, with prices easy....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Dry hides yet nominal, with only a light business in other kinds....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¾@7¼c.

LEATHER—A fair trade outside of hemlock, with prices unchanged.....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 18@19c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin easy at 13c. Copper quiet at 9.80@9.90c. Lead quiet at 3.00@3.02½c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices again advanced, with trading moderate. Southern regular at 32½c; machine-made barrels, 32½c.

RESIN—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.95@$3; W G, $3.20@$3.35; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 15.—Resin firm; strained, $1.85; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 30c; irregular, 29½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Turpentine firm at 29c; no sales. Resin steady; A, B, C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.55; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 30c; sales, 358 bbls. Resin firm at $1.30.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in full supply and light demand at steady rates. Engagements: To Liverpool, 1,200 bales cotton at ⅛d, charters included. Charters: British steamer, 19,000 quarters grain, Virginia to Hull, Leith, or Avonmouth, 2s 10½d, berth terms, option of Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Hamburg, 3s, Feb. 25; British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Newport News to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, option of a direct port United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 10½d, berth terms, February; British steamer, general cargo, Baltimore to Havre, 16s; British steamer, general cargo, hence to west coast South America and back, at or about 6s 6d, February; Norwegian, steamer, 512 tons, West India time charter, five months, private terms; British ship, 85,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 15¼c one port, 16½c two ports; an Italian ship and a Norwegian bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 26s 3d; an Italian bark, a French bark, and a Norwegian bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 27s 6d; bark, general cargo, Boston to Sierra Leone, private terms, and back from Turk's Island with salt, 6½c; German bark, wool, Melbourne to Boston, private terms; German ship, 8,000 bbls crude petroleum, Philadelphia to Marseilles, 2s 3d; bark, logwood, Savanna la Mar to Camden, $3.25; schooner, 199 tons, general cargo, hence to Cape Haiti and back, $1,000 and port charges; British schooner, 310 tons, general cargo, hence to St. Kitt's, $1,200; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater for orders, private terms; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Cienfuegos, $1.60; schooner, coal, Norfolk to Cienfuegos, $1.60; schooner, general cargo, hence to Trinidad, private terms, then to New-Orleans with asphalt, $2.50; British schooner, 695 tons, general cargo, hence to Port Spain, $1,800; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Jacksonville, 95c; two schooners, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, coal, Port Johnston to Boston, 70c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, 70c; schooner, coal, South Amboy to Beverley, 75c; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Allyn's Point, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, $1; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portland, 95c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Fall River, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, $1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Through the strength exhibited by corn in the morning and by pork and other holding products in the afternoon, wheat was enabled to advance to-day, but not the entire advance remained at the close. The bears were disposed to act shy, because of the theory extant that a substantial bull interest is developing. At the opening of the session prices were fractionally higher than at the close of yesterday, a portion of that day's firmness still lingering in the market. Then corn began to climb higher, and wheat followed, receding later, however. During the last hour buyers again obtained courage, and another rally was the result. The sentiment all day was in favor of better prices, and outside buying orders flowed in from all directions. Liverpool cables were quiet and firm. Continental markets were, for the most part, unchanged. Receipts in the Northwest were 410 cars, against 402 on last Wednesday, and 105 a year ago. Chicago received 107 cars and inspected out 76,191 bushels. Reported sales of round lots of cash wheat at this place narrowed down to 55,000 bushels before the close. Export clearances at the Atlantic seaboard amounted to 251,882 bushels. Russian shipments for last week were 240,000 bushels less than estimated yesterday.

WHEAT—May opened from 59¾c to 59½c, advanced to 60@60¼c, closing at 59⅞@60c, ½@¾c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat, in the sample department, was firm. Receipts at principal Western points were 436,441 bushels; shipments, 137,454 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 31,941 bushels; shipments, 136,430 bushels.

CORN—The market was stirred up this morning, and for some time the pit presented a scene of considerable activity. A prominent short undertook to cover his outstanding contracts; his efforts resulting in a decided improvement in prices, although not affording him a great amount of satisfaction. The force of the advance extended to the other grain markets, assisting them materially. When the demand mentioned had ceased, values fell away to about the position they were in when the advance started. Later in the session there was another rally, but all that had been lost was not recovered. Receipts were 403 cars, and 89,291 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 350,705 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet and firm. May corn opened at 28¾c, sold between 28¾@28⅝c, and 29½c, closing at 28⅞c, ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 872,372 bushels; shipments, 235,498 bushels. Receipts at Eastern ports, 214,620 bushels.

OATS—Partook of the same character as corn with the same individual who figured actively in the latter conspicuous in the former. There was quite a sharp bulge, followed by a similar recession and rally later. Receipts were 166 cars. There were no oats taken from store. May oats closed ⅛@⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ¼c higher.

RYE—Firm. Offerings were light. There was some inquiry, but sellers were firm. No. 2, on the regular market, was 36c bid. That grade sold by sample at 37c. Receipts were 2 cars. May was 38¾c bid; January, 36c, nominal.

BARLEY—Dull. Only a small quantity was offered, and the demand was indifferent. Poor to fair ranged from 22c to 30c; good to choice from 32c to 36c, and fancy up to 40c. Receipts were 17 cars.

PROVISIONS—Had a boom of no small consequence to-day. The buying started in early, that at the opening being induced by another light run of hogs and higher prices at the yards. As the session advanced the demand increased and broadened, till it embraced all classes of operators, shorts, longs, packers, and outsiders included. The continued falling off in the supply of hogs finds explanation in the ravages of hog cholera which took place several months ago, the effect of which is now only beginning to make itself felt in the large marketings. At the close May pork was 32½c higher than yesterday, May lard 12½c higher, and May ribs 15c higher. Domestic markets were active and firm. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were larger, and the shipments only fair. The cash market was moderately active and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 55 cars; corn, 550 cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 29,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	.56⅝@..	57¼@..	56⅝@..	57¼@57⅛
Feb.	.57 @57⅛	57½@..	56⅞@..	57⅝@57⅜
May	.59⅝@59½	60 @60¼	59⅝@..	59⅞@60
July	.59⅞@..	60¾@60½	59⅝@..	60⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	.26¼@..	26¼@..	26¼@..	26¼@..
Feb.	.26⅜@26⅛	26⅜@..	26⅜@26⅛	26⅜@26⅝
May	.28⅝@..	29¼@..	28⅛@28⅝	28⅞@..
July	.29¾@..	30 @..	29⅝@..	29⅞@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	.17⅝@..	17⅝@..	17⅜@..	17⅝@..
May	.19⅜@..	20¼@..	19¼@..	19¾@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.55	$9.75	$9.55	$9.75
May	9.80	10.05	9.80	10.00
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
May	5.72½	5.82½	5.72½	5.80
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
May	4.90	5.07½	4.90	5.00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; foreign bids were reduced 3@6d; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅞@57½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 35@38c; No. 2 red, 61⅜@63c; No. 2 corn, 26½c; No. 2 oats, 17⅝@18c; No. 2 rye, 36c, bid; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; prime timothy seed, $3.75 bid; mess pork, per bbl, $9.62½@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.47½@$5.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.70@$4.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard A, $5 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,891	15,270
Wheat, bushels	39,000	56,695
Corn, bushels	543,320	124,650
Oats, bushels	383,130	56,649
Rye, bushels	3,250	1,200
Barley, bushels	48,936	8,426

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18@20c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 16@17c.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Flour—Trade continued dull; buyers showing little disposition to operate, except at prices which would be a loss to millers. Wheat—Market opened firm in sympathy with the bullish sentiment in other domestic grain centres, and at the close of the call prices showed no important change. Contract wheat, January, 68@68¼c; February, 68¼@68¾c; March, 69¼@69½c; April, 70¼@70¾c. Corn—Market advanced ½@¾c, and ruled firm on options, but speculators indifferent; No. 2 mixed, January and February, 33@33¼c; March, 33¾@34¼c; April, 35½@35¾c. Oats—Offerings of local lots very light, and with a corresponding inquiry prices fully ¼c higher; options dull, shade firmer in sympathy with other markets; No. 2 white, January, 24¼@24½c; February, 24¼@24⅝c; March, 24⅝@25¼c; April, 25@25½c. Eggs steady; dull; western firsts, 17@18c. Sugars—Refined quiet; unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls, 4,800 sacks; wheat, 8,100 bushels; corn, 50,200 bushels; oats, 8,200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,800 bushels; corn, 3,300 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Flour dull; receipts, 4,945 bbls; shipments, 9,700 bbls; patents, $3.80@$3.40; extra fancy, $3.10@$3.20; fancy, $2.75@$2.85; choice, $2.50@$2.60; rye flour, $2.75. Bran dull; sacked, east side and country points, 42@44c. Wheat higher; receipts, 35,602 bushels; shipments, 37,240 bushels; January, 55¼c; May, 59¼c; July, 58c. Corn higher; receipts, 32,900 bushels; shipments, 35,940 bushels; January, 25c bid; May, 25⅜@25½c bid; July, 26⅞c. Oats higher; receipts, 17,750 bushels; shipments, 26,000 bushels; January, 17¾c; May, 20c bid. Eggs steady at 14c for good stock. Pork—Standard mess, new, $10 per bbl; old, $9.50. Lard—Prime steam, $5.30; choice, $5.45. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 5⅞c; clear sides, 5¾c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4½c; longs, 4¾c; clear ribs, 4¾c; clear sides, 5c. High wines steady on basis of $1.22. Wool quiet; unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c; iron ties, 72c; hemp twine, 9c. Lead quiet; unchanged; soft Missouri and desilvered, 2.70½@2.80c; spelter unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Flour dull; receipts, 12,000 bbls; shipments, 1,500 bbls; sales, 400 bbls. Wheat—No. 2 red, spot, 67¾@67¾c; January, 67¼@68c; March, 69¾@69⅞c; May, 68¼@68¾c; Southern, by sample, 68@70c; do, no grade, 65@69c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; stock, 292,000 bushels; sales, 2,000 bushels. Corn firm; mixed, spot, January and February, 32⅞@33c; March, 33¼@33⅜c; May, 35½c asked; steamer mixed, 31¾@31¾c; Southern, 32½@33½c; receipts, 119,000 bushels; shipments, 123,000 bushels; stock, 1,280,000 bushels; sales, 42,000 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 24@24½c; No. 2 mixed do, 22½@23c; receipts, 9,000 bushels; stock, 151,000 bushels. Rye firmer; No. 2, 39@40c nearby; 50c f. o. b. afloat. Western receipts, 9,000 bushels; stock, 151,000 bushels. Hay firm; $16 asked. Grain freights steady. Eggs weak; 17c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Flour active; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.70; Spring patent, $3.40@$3.70; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.45@$2.60. Wheat quiet; easier; No. 2 red, track, 67c. Corn active; No. 2 white, track, 28½c; No. 3 white, track, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 28c; No. 2 yellow, 28c; No. 1 mixed, track, 27c; mixed, ear, 28c. Oats steady; slow; No. 2 mixed, track, 20¼c; No. 3 do, 19½c; No. 2 white, track, 21½c; No. 3 do, 20c. Pork active; firm; mess, $10; clear mess, $11; family, $11. Lard firm; steam leaf, 6c; kettle lard, 6c; prime steam, 5.40c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats steady; active; loose shoulders, 4½c; loose short ribs, 4¾c; loose short clear sides, 4⅞c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; easy; unchanged. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 570 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The wheat market made two efforts for an advance, and succeeded on the last one; the net gain from yesterday for May wheat is ½c; May opened at 58¾c, low point, sold up to 59@59¼c, and closed at 59c; cash wheat sold on the basis of about ½c under May for No. 1 Northern; No. 1 Northern sold at 54¼@54¾c; No. 2 Northern at 53¼@53½c; No. 3, 48@51c; receipts, 389 cars; shipments, 17 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 55¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; No. 2, 53¾c. Flour dull; $2.95@$3.40 for patents; $1.95@$2.65 for bakers; production, 89,000 bbls; shipments, 43,000 bbls. Millstuffs—Bulk bran of coarse quality sold at $6; shorts easy at 25c under bran.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—Wheat opened steady and firm; May opened at 59¼c, rose to 60¼c, and closed at 60c; cash ranged 2c below. Sample wheat steady and fairly active; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 58¼@58¾c. Barley nominal at 34c for No. 2, cash or January. Sample barley ½c lower for No. 2, but unchanged for others; No. 2, 33¼@34c. Rye firmer and wanted; No. 1, on track, 38@38¼c. Flour unchanged and dull; millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,900 bbls; wheat, 20,150 bushels; barley, 24,800 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 bbls; wheat, 1,950 bushels; barley, 5,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 15.—Duluth cash wheat market has almost disappeared from view. To-day only 10,000 bushels changed hands, half of which went to the mills. The advance in the arrive stuff was ⅛c, and in all else ¾c. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 55c; January, 55¼c; May, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54c; January, 54¼c; May, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51¾@51c; No. 3 Spring, 50@54c; rejected, 48@44c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54½c. Receipts—Wheat, 68,318 bushels; shipments, 4,067 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Spring wheat closed dull, but firm; No. 1 hard, 68¾c; do, new, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 do, 64¾c. Winter wheat closed firm; unchanged. Corn closed quiet; lower; No. 2 yellow, 31¾c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@31c; No. 3 corn, 30¼@30¾c, on track. Oats closed steady; unchanged. Barley quiet; unchanged. Rye—No. 2 sold at 42½c, in store. Flour in good demand; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the Boston wool trade: "Sales this week have aggregated 2,164,000 lb; sales since Jan. 1, 7,164,200 lb. The gist of several cables received yesterday at 2 P. M. indicates that extreme December London prices are being firmly maintained. Though our market has been rather quiet, prices have been steady and firm."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

BEEVES—Receipts, 117 cars, or 2,106 head—61 cars for slaughterers and exporters direct, and 56 cars for the market—and, including 3 cars held over from previous arrivals, there were 59 cars on sale. Good to choice steers were in light supply and opened about steady; common and medium do, 10@15c lower; oxen, 10@20c lower, and all grades of cows were 10c lower, except bologna stock, while bulls were a trifle easier. The market closed firm for steers on Chicago advices, with 1 car unsold. Exporters took five carloads. Poor to prime native steers sold at $3.60@$4.75 100 lb; a car of choice Ohio do at $4.90; oxen and stags at $2@$4.25; bulls at $2.25@$3.35; and 6 choice fat cow at $3.50; poor to good cows at $1.50@$3.10; and 2 fat cows at $3.25@$3.75. City-dressed native sides steady at 6½@8½c per lb. European cables show but little change in London and Liverpool markets. Shipments to-day, 2,600 quarters of beef in the Majestic for Eastmans Company, 1,800 quarters in the Paris for Eastmans Company, and 524 quarters for D. H. Sherman. On Thursday the Norwegian, for Glasgow, will take out 400 cattle for A. H. Eppstein, and the St. Cuthbert 1,250 sheep for the same shipper.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Illinois steers, 1,422 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 19 do, 1,269 lb, at $4.65; 17 do, 1,317 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 1,210 lb, at $4.35; 20 Kentucky do, 1,126 lb, at $4.15; 2 Pennsylvania cows, 1,350 lb, at $3.40; 11 do, 863 lb, at $2.35; 11 do, 929 lb, at $2.20; 18 Michigan oxen, 1,433 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—22 Virginia steers, 1,221 lb, at $4.35; 19 Ohio do, 1,073 lb, at $3.85; 18 do, 1,106 lb, at $3.60; 1 bull, 1,570 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,330 lb, at $3; 1 do, 1,070 lb, at $3; 23 State cows, 905 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 930 lb, at $1.85. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,227 lb, at $4.45; 20 do, 1,133 lb, at $4.30. D. McPHERSON—16 Ohio steers, 1,419 lb, at $4.75; 17 do, 1,219 lb, at $4.65; 33 Indiana do,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Awaiting Solution of Uncertainties in the Situation.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BOND SYNDICATE

The Treasury Reserve and the Money Market—Liberal Buying by London—Prices Firm, but Business Light—Railway Earnings.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Mr. J. P. Morgan's letter announcing the dissolution of the bond syndicate was published before the opening of the market. Mr. Morgan's action was accepted as evidence that the new loan would be fully subscribed, and for that reason it had a good effect on the market. Conservative operators, however, were disposed to await the solution of the two uncertain factors in the situation—the effect of the public subscription on the Treasury reserve and, incidentally, upon the money market.

Speculation was exceedingly dull, and, although prices were irregular, the undertone was distinctly strong. London was a free buyer. In only three stocks did the trading exceed 10,000 shares, and these were Sugar 29,735, St. Paul 24,821, and Leather preferred 12,625. Next to these came Louisville, Chicago Gas, Atchison, and Southern preferred. There was no news concerning Sugar, but the selling was better than the buying, and the stock closed 1⅛ lower. St. Paul was bought freely by London, and local traders covered short contracts. It moved between 67⅞ and 69¾, and closed at 69⅝, a net gain of ¼. Interest is developing in reference to the March dividend. The large earnings of the company have given rise to the impression that the distribution will be increased to a 4 per cent. basis for the year. Leather preferred was fairly active, but was only fairly steady until the last hour, when, on the covering of a few shorts, it advanced to 60¾, and closed there, a net gain of 2⅞ points. Chicago Gas rallied from 64⅝ early in the day to 66 at the close, its net gain being ⅞. Louisville and Nashville and the other international specialties were firm and closed with fractional gains. The Granger group was steady, the changes being small fractions either way.

The news of the day included the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. by the Directors of the Illinois Central Railway. Earnings continue to show improvement. Baltimore and Ohio gross for December increased $170,014, and the net increased $37,767. For the half year the gross increased $595,219, and the net $69,336. The Denver and Rio Grande surplus for the half year is $636,929, an increase of $240,772.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was nominal. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,064,911; balances, $6,770,219; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,108,014.

Money on call in London ¼@⅜ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium. Boston—8@10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅜@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$5,611,583
Imports for same period	177,819
Net exports	$5,433,764
Net exports to date, 1895	$6,518,858
Net exports to date, 1894	73,995
Net exports to date, 1893	2,032,193

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas ⅞
Chicago & Northwest. pf 2
Del., Lack. & West. pf 1½
Lake Erie & Western pf 2
Lake Shore 1
Long Island Traction, all in. pd 1
Minnesota Iron ¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf 3
N. Y. Sus. & West. pf 1
United States Cordage pf., L. F 1
United States Leather pf 1
United States Leather pf 2⅞
United States Rubber pf 2

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute 2
American Sugar Refining 1¼
American Sugar Refining pf ¾
Canada Southern ⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf 1
Evansville & Terre Haute 2
Pittsburg & Western pf 1

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

From The Wall Street Journal.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie management has been making rapid strides of late in the direction of building up the property, and is preparing for further improvements of importance in the next six months. For the first half of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, the net earnings of the company increased 49.28 per cent., one of the largest percentages of increases in net that will be shown by any railroad property in the country during the same period. Contracts for the erection of steel bridges have been awarded, and this week orders have been placed for ten ten-wheel fifty-nine-ton locomotives. These are the largest engines yet used by the road.

It has been decided to raise the standard of the road from sixty-pound rails to rails weighing seventy-five pounds. This is a near approach to the Lake Shore standard. The fact that Wheeling parallels the Lake Shore for sixty-five miles acts as a constant incentive to perfecting the physical condition of the property. The first purchase of the new rails will be made this week.

Negotiations are pending for a lot of thirty-ton coal cars. The reason for the large additions being made to equipment is found in the experience of the past season, when, notwithstanding the increase in business and earnings, it was found impossible to handle the traffic offered. General Manager Blair asserts that 25 per cent. more business could have been handled had there been equipment available. Arrangements have been made for a large amount of new business in 1896. The increase in equipment was necessary, and can hardly fail to be profitable.

At the Huron docks the new machinery for loading and unloading vessels will be in place in time for this season's business. The building by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates of large steamers for use in transporting coal and ore on the lakes will lead to enlarged accommodations at the Huron docks. These improvements will give a dock capacity of over 400,000 tons of ore, or more than double their present capacity. From twelve to fifteen miles of new sidings will be built during the year for the more economical handling of train service.

These additions and improvements must result in large gains in earnings, both gross and net, and should insure resumption of dividends for the preferred stock in the near future, and the creation of a comfortable surplus for the common stock.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146	146	146	146	145	150	50
Alton & Terre Haute	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67	68	100
American Cotton Oil pf	65	65	65	65	64	66	110
*American Sugar Refineries	103	103⅝	101⅝	102⅛	102	102¼	29,735
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	97	97	97	97	96¾	97	310
American Tobacco	80	80½	79⅝	79⅞	80	80⅞	3,050
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	14⅜	15	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	5,021
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23½	200
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞	300
Baltimore & Ohio	43½	43⅝	42	42⅜	41½	43⅝	472
Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	10	10	10	10	10	15	100
Canada Southern	49	49	48½	48½	48⅝	48½	403
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15	15¼	340
Chicago & Alton	155	155	155	156	153	160	20
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65⅜	66	64⅜	66	65⅞	66¼	7,300
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	75⅛	76⅛	75¼	75⅝	75½	75⅞	4,555
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅞	98¾	98⅜	98½	98½	98¾	790
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	146	145	145	144	146	100
C., M. & St. P.	69⅜	69¾	68¾	69⅜	69¼	69⅝	24,821
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	126	126	126	126	125⅝	126⅝	128
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	66¾	67⅜	66⅛	66¾	66¾	67	3,341
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35⅞	36	35¼	35¼	35	35½	500
Col Coal & Iron Dev.	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4¼	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	26	27	200
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125¼	125¼	125¼	126	522
Del., Lack. & West	163	163	163	163	161	163	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	44½	44	44½	44	44½	651
D. & C. F., all in. pd	16⅝	16⅝	16	16¼	16¼	16½	1,630
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5¼	100
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	61	60¾	60¾	60	61	200
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	30	100
General Electric	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	560
Illinois Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	95	96½	25
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	20	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	71½	72½	135
Lake Shore	144	145	144	145	143	145	345
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	16¼	17¼	16½	17¼	17½	18	800
Louisville & Nashville	45⅜	45⅝	44⅞	45¼	45⅛	45¾	8,950
Lou., New-Albany & Chicago	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9	900
Manhattan Beach	6	6	6	6	5½	7½	50
Manhattan Con	98	98⅝	97½	98⅛	98	98⅜	2,405
*Metropolitan Traction	104½	104½	104½	104½	103¾	104¼	180
Mexican National ctfs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	2	900
Minnesota Iron	62½	63	61	61¾	62	63	500
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	210
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	24¾	25¾	24¾	25⅛	25	25⅝	1,745
Missouri Pacific	25	25¼	24½	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	3,535
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23	24½	101
Morris & Essex	162½	162½	162½	162½	162	165	187
*National Lead Company	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	24½	25⅝	100
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85⅝	83	87½	195
National Linseed Oil	19½	19½	19	19	18	19½	200
New-Jersey Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	..	..	100
†New-Jersey Central	99¼	99½	98¼	98¼	98	99	421
New-York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97⅝	180
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13¼	14	325
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	70	78	10
N. Y., C. & St. Louis, 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	24½	27½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜	120
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9½	10	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	25	25	24¾	25	25	25¼	400
Norfolk & Western pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6¼	7¼	100
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	150
Northern Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3¼	10
Northern Pacific pf	12½	12¼	12¼	12½	12⅜	12⅝	150
Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	8⅜	9½	100
Ontario & Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	510
Oregon Improvement	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	3½	150
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	5	5	5	5	5	8	61
Pacific Mail	26	26½	26	26¼	26	26½	575
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	8½	8¼	8	8⅛	8	8¼	5,080
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	55	55	55	55	51	53	100
Pittsburg & Western pf	17	17	17	17	15	18	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	155½	155½	151	155	16
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	9⅜	10⅝	225
St. Paul & Omaha	36¾	37	36¼	37	36½	36⅝	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	121	121	121	121	125	100
Southern Pacific	21½	21½	21	21	20½	21¼	400
Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9½	1,333
Southern Railway pf	27¾	28½	27⅝	28	28⅛	28½	4,975
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27¼	28¼	27¼	27½	27⅜	27⅝	4,120
Texas Pacific	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	8	8¼	910
Union Pacific	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4	5	815
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾	300
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	10¾	11½	200
United States Express	40	40	40	40	38	42	10
*United States Leather	9½	10	9½	10	9¾	10	2,200
*United States Leather pf	58	60½	57⅝	60½	60¾	60½	12,645
United States Rubber pf	87	89	87	87⅞	87	89	420
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	7	250
Wabash pf	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	2,175
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	84	83⅝	83⅝	83	84	2,073
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅜	37⅜	37	37¼	36⅛	37¼	50
Total sales							150,791

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	69	
Atch, Top & S F gen Trust Co Certs	3,000	73	
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s, when issued	23,000	76½	
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s, when issued	3,000	45¾	
	7,000	45¾	
	4,000	46	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, trust receipts, 1st installment paid	9,000	23	
	10,000	23½	
	33,000	23¼	
	4,000	23⅜	
	10,000	23	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	1,000	100½	
	3,000	101	
	8,000	101½	
	1,000	101	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	20,000	99	
Canada So 1st Gtd	6,000	107	
Canada Southern 2d	8,000	104½	
Cent of N J Gen 5s	5,000s15F	114½	
	6,000	114½	
	10,000s15F	114½	
	11,000s20F	114½	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	20,000	106¾	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	10,000	75	
	6,000	75½	
	6,000	75¾	
	11,000	76	
	5,000	75¾	
	1,000	75⅝	
	4,000	75½	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Con 4s	10,000	94½	
Chi, B & Q Con 7s	5,000	116	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	1,000c	101	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	1,000	102½	
	2,000	102	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	3,000	99⅞	
Chicago & Erie 1st	4,000	106¾	
	3,000s20F	107½	
	6,000	108	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certs	6,000	38½	
	9,000	38¼	
Chi & N W 30-Year Deb 5s	25,000	107¼	
Chi & N W Con 7s	1,000s20F	140½	
Chi & N W Ext 4s	1,000	100	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	11,000	101½	
Registered	25,000	100⅞	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	5,000	93	
Chi, St P, M & O Con 6,000s20F		124¾	
C, C, C & Ind 1st	1,000	106½	
Clev, C, Chi & St L, St Louis Div 4s	8,000	92⅞	
Col Mid 1st, Trust Receipts	5,000	69	
	10,000	70	
	5,000	71	
Col Mid 4s, Trust Co certs	2,000	20	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	1,000	85	
Denv & R G 4s	3,000	86	
Denv & R G Imp 5s	5,000	83	
Det, Mac & Mar L G	13,000	19	
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st	1,000	96	
Ft Worth & D C 1st, Trust Co certs	5,000	65¾	
	10,000	65	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 6s	8,000	92⅜	
	6,000	92½	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	7,000	99⅞	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	6,000	92	
	1,000	91⅞	
	8,000	77	
	2,000	102¼	
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	2,000	103	
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	2,000	103	
Kan Pac 1st Con, Trust Co certs	13,000	74	
	14,000	73½	
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s	2,000	90	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000	94¼	
L S & M So 1st Coup	1,000	113½	
L S & M So 2d Reg	1,000	118	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	5,000	101½	
Louis, Ev & St L Con 1st 5s, Trust Co certs	1,000	38	
Louis & Nash Con	3,000	106	
	4,000	105⅞	
Louis & Nash Gen Mtge 6s	2,000	114	
Unified Gold 4s	1,000s15F	76¼	
	1,000	76½	
	25,000s15F	76⅝	
	10,000s15F	76⅜	
	5,000s3	77	
	15,000	76¾	
	5,000	77	
L, N A & C Con	1,000	100	
Metropolitan El 1st	1,000	116½	
Mich Cent Con 7s	2,000	118⅜	
Mil, L S & Wn 1st	5,000	130	
Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Pac W'n 5s	3,000	110¾	
Dakota & Gt So 5s	2,000	105¼	
Southern Minn Div	9,000	114	
Mil & St P 7s, Gold	3,000	122½	
Minn & St L Con 5s	9,000	97½	
Mo, Kan & T 1st 4s	8,000	84	
	31,000	83⅞	
	5,000	84	
	1,000	83⅞	
	500	83¾	
	9,000	84	
	3,000	84⅛	
	5,000	84¼	
	6,000	84⅛	
	5,000	84¼	
	500	85	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	23,000	60	
	2,000	60¼	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	12,000	89	
Mo Pac 1st Con	10,000	95¾	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	66	
Morris & E Con Gtd	1,000	140½	
	1,000	139½	
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s	2,000	99	
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	5,000	89⅞	
N Y, O & W Con 5s	1,000	107½	
N Y Cent 1st Coup	1,000,000	119	
N Y Cent Deb 5s	2,000	107¼	
Registered			
Norf & So 1st 5s	1,000	107½	
North Pac 2d Coup	1,000	101½	
North Pac Term 1st	2,000	101	
Ohio Southern 1st	1,000	90	
Oregon Imp Co 1st	5,000	91	
Oregon R & Nav 1st	5,000	109	
Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000	105⅜	
	5,000	105	
Trust Co Certfs	3,000	104½	
	3,000	104⅜	
	3,000	104	
	3,000	104¼	
Ore, S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	11,000	57½	
	5,000	57⅜	
	29,000	57¼	
Penn Co Gtd 4½s	1,000	110¼	
	5,000	110¼	
Peoples G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s	10,000	99½	
	10,000	99	
Peo & Eastern 1st	1,000	80	
	3,000	79⅜	
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	16,000	76	
	15,000	75⅞	
Philadelphia & Read 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	5,000	28⅞	
	5,000	27	
	6,000	27¼	
	10,000	26⅜	
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	13,000	14¼	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	10,000	11⅜	
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s Series B	5,000s20F	106⅜	
	5,000s20F	107½	
Rio Grande Wn 1st	10,000	74½	
	1,000c	74⅜	
	2,000	74⅜	
	6,000	75	
	4,000c	75½	
	21,000	75	
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts	5,000s30F	48¼	
St L & Iron M 5s	1,000	79½	
	2,000	79¼	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	1,000	112	
St L Southwn 2d Inc	2,000	27	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s	6,000	87	
St P & Sioux City 1st	3,000	128	
San An & Ar P 4s	2,000	56	
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs	16,000	40	
	10,000	40½	
	7,000	105½	
N Y Chi & St L 4s	11,000	102⅜	
	2,000	102⅜	
New 2d Con, J P M & Co or D M & Co stamped certs	26,000	70	
N Y, L E & W Funded 5s Coup, J P M & Co or D M & Co stamped certs	6,000	69½	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	1,000	94	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	92½	
So Pac New Mex 1st	10,000	103⅝	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	20,000	91½	
	8,000	91	
Terml R R Associa of St L Con 5s	2,000	101	
Third Avenue 1st 5s	20,000	119	
	5,000	118⅝	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	105¾	
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts	1,000	71½	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	1,000	106	
Union Elevated 1st 6s	2,000	100¼	
	1,000	100	
Union Pacific 1st 1896	3,000s3	103	
	5,000	103	
	1,000	103¼	
Union Pacific 6s 1897	2,000	103½	
	2,000	103	
	1,000	103⅛	
	1,000	103	
	1,000	103⅜	
Union Pacific 6s 1898	3,000	103¾	
	3,000	103¼	
	5,000	103⅜	
	5,000	103⅝	
	1,000	103⅞	
	14,000	104	
Union Pacific 6s 1899	6,000	104	
	1,000	104⅜	
	1,000	104	
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	1,000	93½	
Union P Ext S Fd 8s	1,000	90½	
	4,000	91	
	1,000	90½	
	1,000	90⅝	
	8,000	91	
Un Pac, Denv & G 1st	5,000	35	
	3,000	35¼	
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	31⅝	
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	110½	
Wabash R R 1st	5,000	103½	
	4,000	103¼	
Det, Chicago Ext	2,000	97½	
	1,000	98	
	3,000	98½	
	1,000	99	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	22,000	74	
	7,000	74¼	
	5,000	74½	
	5,000	74⅝	
Wabash Deb Ser B	3,000	22¼	
	12,000	22½	
	5,000	22⅝	
	5,000	22¾	
West Shore Gtd 4s	3,000c	105¾	
	9,000	105	
Wn N Y & Penn Inc	5,000	15¼	
West U Col Trust 5s	6,000	105⅜	
Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Division	3,000	90	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	40	
Total sales			$1,418,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	180
American Coal	100	125
American Cotton Oil	16½	17¾
American Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9½	10½
Ann Arbor pf	24½	27
American T. & C.	90	93
American Tobacco pf	102	106
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	20½	24
Boston Air Line pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	½	1¼
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	55½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14⅜	15½
Chi. & East Illinois	42¼	45
C. & E. Ill. pf	95	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85	95
Cleveland, L. & W. pf	50	55
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	2	3
Col., H. V. & T.	17	18
Col., H. V. & T. pf	55	65
Commercial Cable	140	..
Consolidated Coal	29	..
Consolidated Gas Co	146	148
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	6½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10½	13½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	90	93
Ev. & T. H. pf	45¼	55
Flint & P. M.	10	12
Great Northern pf	110	120
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Co	..	63
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa Central	8	8½
Iowa Central pf	27¾	28½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
King. & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas	19	20½
Laclede Gas pf	78	80
*Long Island	83	86
L., N. A. & C. pf	18	20
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican Central	9¼	11
Michigan Central	93	96
Minn. & St. Louis	18½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf	74	77
M. & St. L. 2d pf	42½	45
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Starch	4½	5
Nat. Starch 1st pf	40	60
Nat. Starch 2d pf	11	24
New Central Coal	4	7
New-England	45¼	46
N. Y. & N. H.	180	182
Norfolk & Western	1⅜	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	4½	9
Peo., D. & E.	2¾	3
P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	16½
P., F. W. & C.	100	..
Quicksilver	..	2½
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
Rio Grande W.	13½	15
Rome, W. & O.	116½	117
St. L. & W.	4½	4¾
St. P. & G. I.	¼	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
St. P. & Dul. pf	85	90
†St. Paul, M. & M.	110	114
Silver bullion certificates	67⅜	67¾
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
†Toledo & Ohio Central pf	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	3	3½
U. S. Cord. gtd. t. r.	21	22¾
Wells-Fargo Express	95	100
*Western Union Beef	7½	8

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	103½	103½	101¾	102⅜	20,570
Am. Tobacco	79⅜	80¾	78⅞	79⅝	1,020
A., T. & S. F.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜	1,980
Chicago Gas	65⅛	65⅞	64⅜	65⅞	2,450
C. R. I. & P.	67	67⅜	66⅛	66⅞	2,950
C., B. & Q.	75⅜	76⅛	75¼	75⅝	2,830
C., M. & St. P.	69½	69¾	68¾	69⅜	11,870
Cent. of N. J.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	20
Ch. & N. W.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	20
Ches. & Ohio	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜	20
Dist. & C. F.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	140
L. & Nash.	45¼	45⅝	44⅞	45¼	1,390
Manhattan	98½	98½	97⅝	97⅝	160
Total sales					51,590

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
At., T. & S. F.					
2d, cfs.	23⅛	23¼	23	23	$19,000
Can. So. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Ch., B. & Q. con	116	116	116	116	2,000
C. & Erie 1st	108	108	108	108	2,000
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	85	85¼	85	85¼	4,000
Total sales					$56,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.68	.70	.63	.69	1,500
Arjentum, J.	.61	.61	.61	.61	300
C. & C. Cr'k.	.00	.00	.08	.00	1,100
Cr. Cr'k con.	.22	.22	.21	.21	700
Creosus	.04	.04	.04	.04	6,000
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	200
Gol. Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	500
Gold & Globe	.26	.26	.26	.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street.

Central National 822 Broadway.

Chase National Bank 15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

The owners of the Stock and the General Mortgage Bonds are most urgently requested to attend a meeting at the office of R. J. Kimball & Co., 16 and 18 Broad St., New-York, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. A simple and inexpensive plan of adjustment of present difficulties will be presented for consideration.

RUSH C. HAWKINS, CALVIN PAIGE,
R. J. KIMBALL, JOHN P. HUGGINS,
W. G. WILEY, EDWIN P. BASSETT.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with them under said Agreement the plan offered to the consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at No. 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
RUTGER B. JEWETT,
FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
36 Wall St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,** 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
I. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

Third Av. R. R. Stock.

Union Typewriter 1st and 2d Pfd. Stock.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

WANTED

Union Typewriter 1st pf'd.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 WALL STREET.

Virginia Deferred Certificates. See Banking Law Journal for December. 27 Thames St., N.Y.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	263	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1653	1837	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	901	909	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1920	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2218	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3852	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6366	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1818	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1089	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2780	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1901	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7470
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

19TH DRAWING.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

80 BROADWAY.

New-York, January 15th, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of February 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

OF £200 STERLING,
Nos. 20, 84, 123, 375, 486, 530, 560.
OF £100 STERLING,
Nos. 301, 472, 493, 592, 604, 628.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ja16-law7wTh Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, January 14, 1896.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH T. MOORE,
STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE S. HART,
CHARLES STERNBACH,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
EDWARD C. HOYT,
EDWARD E. POOR,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
AUGUST BELMONT,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEORGE S. HICKOK,
GEORGE FRED'K VIETOR,
HERMANN OELRICHS.

And as Inspectors of Election:
JOHN M. CORNELL, EUGENE HIGGINS,
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Edward E. Poor, President; Stuyvesant Fish and Joseph T. Moore, Vice Presidents.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS L. JAMES,
ALFRED V. SANTVOORD,
WILLIAM R. GRACE,
NOAH DAVIS,
MATTHEW C. D. BORDEN,
H. WALTER WEBB,
CHARLES C. CLARKE,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
JAMES D. LAYNG,
FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT.

And for Inspectors of Election:
CHARLES F. JAMES and
EBEN E. OLCOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Thomas L. James was re-elected President and Alfred Van Santvoord Vice President, both unanimously.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
January 15, 1896.

At the annual election, held on the 14TH INST., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Ellis H. Roberts, Charles F. James,
C. S. Brainerd, Jr., Philip Carpenter,
E. M. Cutler, Brent Good,
Joseph Beckel, Charles W. Hackett,
Theodore P. Huffman, William James,
Thomas L. James, Washington L. Jaques,
William C. Roberts, G. Percival Stewart,
George West,

and as Inspectors of Election:
Horace H. Brockway, David H. Bolles.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Ellis H. Roberts and Charles F. James were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.

NATHAN D. DABOLL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer, Joel F. Fisher,
Francis P. Furnald, John F. Talmage,
John Lawrence, David S. Walton,
Hudson Hoagland, James Talcott,
George F. Gantz, George C. Clark,
Arthur T. Rice, John W. Condit,
Andrew Mills, Seth E. Thomas,
William B. Putney.

Fred Baker, Francis P. Furnald, Jr., and Eugene Brittan were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Hudson Hoagland, Vice President.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle, Russell Sage,
Henry C. Hulbert, Randolph W. Townsend,
Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Edward Townsend,
Edward A. Price, Edward Van Volkenburg,
James R. Plum, Antony Wallach.
Edward C. Rice,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company held on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees or Directors of the company for the term ending January, 1899:

Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Charles C. Burke,
Douglas Robinson, Robert Lenox Belknap,
Ebenezer S. Mason, Henry C. Swords,
Henry Morris, Charles Lanier Lawrence,

and the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1897:

Newbold T. Lawrence, Frank S. Witherbee.
Arthur D. Weeks,

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New-York, held JANUARY 14, 1896, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles J. Canda, Brayton Ives,
Juan M. Ceballos, John Howard Latham,
Wm. N. Coler, Jr., Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Searles,
Marcellus Hartley, Valentine P. Snyder,
Henry B. Hyde, Sidney F. Tyler,
William A. Wheelock.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Brayton Ives was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. V. P. Snyder, Vice President.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-York, January 14, 1896.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

William A. Wheelock, Woodbury Langdon,
Simon Bernheimer, John Claflin,
William L. Strong, John A. Hall,
James H. Dunham, Courtlandt D. Moss,
Edwin Langdon, Henry Tuck,
Henry Sampson.

And as Inspectors of Election:
Chauncey M. Depew, Bryce Gray,
Ralph L. Cutter.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. Edwin Langdon was unanimously re-elected President. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, January 15th, 1896.

At the annual election, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, viz.:

George W. Quintard, John A. Delanoy,
Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, Max Danziger,
William H. Chase, Henry Hofheimer,
John Wilkin, George F. Johnson,
Henry B. Pye.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTors of this company, held on 14th inst, the following gentlemen were elected:

James A. Roosevelt, John D. Skidmore,
Henry Meyer, G. G. Williams,
Frederic H. Stevens, M. Bayard Brown,
A. J. Clinton, Charles De Rham, Jr.,
Augustus F. Holly, George G. De Witt,
Joseph H. Choate, John L. Riker,
John H. Condit.

At a subsequent meeting of the board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks, Charles Jenkins,
William Phelps, Joseph Rogers,
Charles Banks, William H. Hume,
A. D. Porter, Raymond Jenkins.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Charles Jenkins was unanimously re-elected President and Raymond Jenkins Vice President for the ensuing year.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

John K. Cilley, Ernest Werner,
Albert C. Hall, William E. Iselin,
William E. Tefft, Addison C. Rand,
Augustus F. Libby, Hiram H. Nazro,
Haskell A. Searle.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. John K. Cilley was unanimously re-elected President.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
January 14th, 1896.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Gelshenen, John H. Bresiin, James McCutcheon, Chas. T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Wm. J. Arkell, and Chas. W. Morse.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held January 15th, 1896, Mr. Wm. H. Gelshenen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James McCutcheon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.
(Old Seventh Ward Bank.)
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Henry A. Rogers, J. Preston McAnerney,
Alfred Wagstaff, Vincent H. Lamarche,
Hugh Kelly, Eugene Bissell,
John McAnerney, Erskine Hewitt,
Patrick Farrelly, Charles W. Dayton,
Charles Siedler, George W. Adams.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

COLUMBIA BANK,
8th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 14th, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Fox, Jacob W. Mack,
Daniel T. Hoag, Leonard Friedman,
John H. Watson, Max J. Lissauer,
William L. Skidmore, Thomas F. Fiske,
John S. Foster, Simeon Ford,
Myer S. Isaacs, Lewis Seasongood,
Charles Reed, David H. Rowland.

As Inspectors of Election:
Henry S. Herrman,
N. Shiverick,
Herman Mendel.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

W. S. GRIFFETH, Cashier.

No. 1,393.
THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
National Banking Association,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: James M. Constable, Charles D. Leverich, George H. Byrd, James Moir, G. Amsinck, A. W. Hard, H. B. Laidlaw, D. O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, E. S. Mason, John Crosby Brown, Henry C. Swords.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. E. S. Mason was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Richard B. Ferris was unanimously re-elected Vice President, and Mr. John L. Riker was unanimously re-elected Second Vice President.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.

JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Jan'y 15, 1896.

At the annual election for Directors of this bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Henry E. Nesmith, Alexander E. Orr, William B. Kendall, Charles H. Isham, Lowell Lincoln, Henry Hents, Charles M. Pratt, Henry Talmadge, John Sinclair, Horace E. Garth. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Horace E. Garth, President, and Mr. Alexander E. Orr, Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of Trustees and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.

SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasury, No. 1 Bway., N. Y.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Starch Mfg. Co. will be held at its office in Covington, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th, 1896, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock Thurs. afternoon, Jan. 16th, and reopen Mon. morning, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Sec'y and Treas.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 210.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for December, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO, Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE HIGHLAND MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable at the office of the Co., San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in N. Y., on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO, Transfer Agents.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Eighty-seventh Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine Street, New-York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM,

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES

The Figures Show that New-York Concerns Did a More Profitable Business in 1895 than in 1894.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Below is given the abstracts of the reports of business for 1895, and the condition of the trust companies named Jan. 1, 1896, as contained in reports to the State Superintendent of Banking:

The reports show:

	Total	Union of New-York.	Knickerbocker of New-York.	Hamilton of Brooklyn.	Real Estate of New-York.
Profits during 1895	$1,322,048	$258,836	$127,832	$102,386	$46,288
Interest credited depositors	527,832	102,386	46,288	40,000	19,000
Expenses of Institution	190,402	40,000	19,000	15,000	7,000
Deposits with Interest	11,712,202	2,745,848	1,111,816	1,000,000	500,000
Undivided profits	414,389	151,982	53,670	50,000	25,000
Other liabilities	225,000				
Total

IN GROUND INCONSECRATE

James Shea's Body Not Admitted to Port Chester Catholic Cemetery.

HE HAD NOT RECEIVED ABSOLUTION

The Veteran Hotel Keeper Had Asked that He Be Buried Beside His Father and Mother in Calvary.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 15.—James Shea, proprietor of the Putnam House, in South Main Street, the veteran hotel keeper of Port Chester who died suddenly Friday afternoon, was not buried beside his father and mother in the family plot in Cavalry Cemetery, Long Island, although it had been his request that he be buried there. The reason why Mr. Shea's request was not carried out was that the Rev. Father Waters, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, failed to gain permission to place Mr. Shea's body in the consecrated ground of Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Shea was buried Sunday afternoon in the Union Cemetery at Rye—a Protestant cemetery. The Rev. Father Waters claimed that he had no option, and acted simply in accordance with the law of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Shea, it is said, had not received communion for a year previous to his death, and died without having received absolution.

The fact that Mr. Shea, who died claiming allegiance to the Catholic Church, was buried in a Protestant cemetery, contrary to his own expressed wish, has, since it became known, caused no slight controversy among churchmen and residents in general of Port Chester.

Mr. Shea was known to everybody in the village. He had served twice on the Board of Village Trustees, and had taken great interest in the Village Fire Department. Mr. Shea left a wife, two sons, and a daughter. One of his sons, James Shea, is a lawyer in New-York. Benjamin Shea, the other son, lives at the Putnam House. Mrs. Shea and the three children are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Shea teaches in the Sunday school, and James Shea is a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

"The Sheas, it is said, might have preferred to have had Mr. Shea buried in Union Cemetery, at Rye, had not Mr. Shea often expressed the wish to be buried in consecrated ground, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. They were extremely anxious, under the circumstances, to carry out his wishes in every particular.

Mr. Shea died of apoplexy. He fell in the street. He was taken home in a wagon, and died almost immediately after he was put on a lounge. Benjamin Shea said to-day that there was absolutely no time to summon the Rev. Father Waters. Young Mr. Shea also said it would have been his wish and the wish of the rest of the family to have had Mr. Shea receive the final rites from a priest. Every one was so overcome by the sudden illness of Mr. Shea, and the time was so short, that not a shadow of blame is attributed to the family for not summoning the Rev. Father Waters.

The Sheas say they sent to Father Waters after Mr. Shea's death, and to their surprise were told that Mr. Shea could not be buried from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and that Father Waters declined to officiate at the funeral.

The Sheas felt that this meant that the Catholic Church held that Mr. Shea had been excommunicated, pro facto, and they were greatly disturbed.

Mrs. Shea and her children finally appealed to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brugler of St. Peter's Church. When the situation had been explained to him he consented to perform the burial rites if Father Waters positively refused. The Rev. Mr. Brugler said, however, that he would prefer to have Father Waters officiate, and he asked that Father Waters be so informed. Father Waters was appealed to again, and Sunday morning he said he would go to the Shea house and read the funeral rites. Father Waters accordingly read the service in English that afternoon.

There seems to be little inclination to censure Father Waters, who is very popular in Port Chester, and is looked on as a liberal-minded priest. The church of Our Lady of Mercy is one of the handsomest Catholic Churches between New-York and Boston. It stands in Westchester Avenue, half way up the hill. It is a beautiful belfry tower surmounted by a cross that may be seen from a long distance. The church is powerful and influential. Its prosperity is said to be largely due to the Rev. Father Waters's energy and ability.

John Sloat, the undertaker, who had charge of Mr. Shea's funeral, said today that Father Waters did all he could to get permission from the proper authorities to have Mr. Shea buried in Calvary, but that he could not get consent.

Benjamin Shea said the reason given to the family for not allowing Mr. Shea's interment in Calvary was that Mr. Shea had not received absolution.

The Putnam House is a very old tavern. It has an old-style taproom and other features of colonial inns. The sign, stuck up on a pole in front of the hotel, has been there a great many years, and the name of the hotel has been nearly obliterated by wind and rain.

Mr. Shea, who presided over the inn nearly fifty years, was known as a Catholic with rather liberal ideas. He very rarely went to church of late years, it is said.

SCREENS FOR LUDLOW STREET JAIL

Sheriff Tamsen Says Prisoners Get Liquor by Lowering Bottles.

Sheriff Tamson made a statement yesterday in regard to the charges that liquors were given to prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail.

"The matter was first brought to my attention," he said, "some time ago by Warden Roe, whose wife one night saw a bottle being drawn up with a string from the street into one of the cells. She told the Warden about it, and he immediately investigated, but said that when he went up stairs he could not find any trace of it."

Sheriff Tamsen said that an investigation proved that some of the prisoners were getting whisky from a nearby saloon by lowering money on a string and receiving a bottle in exchange. He said that he had made a requisition on the Department of Public Works for wire screens for the windows. Until the screens were put up he would have the windows guarded.

Gen. Harrison's Plans Changed.

Ex-President Harrison received a dispatch from ex-Judge John F. Dillon, from Washington, yesterday, stating that the California irrigation cases pending before the Supreme Court, had been postponed. Ex-Judge Dillon is associated with the ex-President in this litigation.

Mr. Tibbott, the ex-President's secretary, said last night that it was possible that Gen. Harrison would be obliged to return to Indianapolis to attend to an important engagement there before going to Washington, but that he would remain here until to-morrow to learn definitely how soon it would be necessary for him to go to Washington to appear before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Roosevelt Gives Up Roundsman.

On the suggestion of Police Commissioner Parker that the duties of the Roundsmen assigned to the various members of the board could be done as well by patrolmen, Mr. Roosevelt yesterday consented to the transfer of Roundsman Michael Tierney to Chief Conlin's staff. Mr. Roosevelt was at first unwilling that the change should be made, but Mr. Parker argued that many precincts were short of Roundsmen.

$20,000 for a Child's Feet.

Thomas E. Pearsall, counsel for Anthony Creveno, five years old, whose feet were cut off by a Seventh Avenue trolley car in Front Street, near Dock Street, Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1895, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, received a verdict against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company for $20,000. The charge made against the company was criminal negligence.

No Collateral Descendants Wanted.

The Sons of the Revolution held a special meeting at Delmonico's last night to take action on amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

The amendment relating to eligibility to membership was amended so that there can be no collateral descendant admitted to the society in the future. All other amendments were lost.

REFORM IN DIVORCE LAWS

Justice Beekman Suggests that There Should Be a Special Officer to Look After Default Cases.

After Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court had heard evidence in some divorce cases yesterday, he said to a reporter:

I was simply appalled when I looked at the calendar last week. There were about sixty cases of divorce on it, all defaults. It is impossible for a Judge to get evidence of collusion in divorce cases. I question the witnesses as closely as I can. Most of these people have no regard for the marriage relation. They look on marriage as something temporary and to be set aside when they are tired of it.

I am more and more of the opinion that there should be in this country an officer corresponding to the Queen's Proctor in England. To this official is handed all the papers in default actions, and he investigates them and reports on them. Such an officer here should be in a position to divorce actions that the Attorney General is in in questions relating to the dissolution of corporations. All dissolution papers must be filed with the Attorney General, and if this is necessary in the cases of dissolution of corporations, how much more is it necessary in the cases of dissolution of the marriage tie, in which all society is interested.

Justice Beekman has already stated that he will hear no divorce cases in which the affidavits of service and default have not already been filed.

A Jury in the Lennon Case.

A jury was secured yesterday in the case of William F. Lennon, who is charged with manslaughter in the second degree.

Lennon was the owner of the buildings at 151 to 157 Orchard Street, which collapsed on March 1, 1896, causing the death of four persons and the wounding of others.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis opened the case for the prosecution, presenting the records of the Gouverneur Hospital and the Coroner's inquest; and the plans and specifications of the buildings.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 722—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky et al.—Argument continued by Helm Bruce, Ed Baxter, and James P. Helm for the plaintiff, and by George M. Davis and Alexander P. Humphrey for the defendants.

No. 559—The Central Pacific Railroad Company, and No. 560—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. the People of the State of California.—Argument commenced by J. Hubley Ashton for the plaintiffs.

The call for Thursday, Jan. 16, will be as follows: Nos. 559, and 560,) 662, 667, 269, (and 668,) 110, (and 759,) 341, (and 342,) 783, 681, 765 and 573, (and 574.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—79—United States vs. Vaupel. 56—O'Keefe vs. E. S. Higgins Carpet Company. 71—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 107—O'Connor vs. Zimmermann. 18—Girardi vs. same. 75—Morgan vs. New-York Horse Manure Company. 28—Brickhead vs. Weeks.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

7—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 41—Sullivan vs. same. 62—Esser vs. same. 73—Weiss vs. same. 88—Crossen vs. same. 68—Butler vs. Fritzsche.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

David M. Kockler, appellant, vs. Joseph Hughes.—Argued by Charles Goldzier for appellant and Edward W. S. Johnston for respondent.

William Englehardt vs. Fifth Ward Permanent Dime Savings and Loan Association, appellant.—Submitted.

Julia Fuller vs. Jamestown Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by C. R. Lockood for appellant and A. C. Pickard for respondent.

Peter Hart vs. Isaac L. Kip, appellant.—Argued by Isaac L. Miller for appellant and John R. Farrar for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 373, 374, 378, 379, 380, 384, 385, 392.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Paterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.

54—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 69—Newcombe vs. Fox. 89—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson. 5—People ex rel. Simmermeyer vs. Roosevelt. 96—Pooler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 24—Johnson vs. Rapelyea. 110—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber. 111—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same. 112—Leonard vs. same. 102—Baker Transfer Company vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Ice Machine Company. 114—Colins vs. Stewart. 23—Hatch vs. Spooner. 88—Zimmerle vs. American Plaster Board Company. 59—Suarez vs. De Montigny. 31—Donohue vs. Hungerford. 79—Wills vs. Webster. 105—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 12—People ex rel. Haharin vs. Jeffery. 67—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 100—Scott vs. Scott.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A M.

Litigated Motions.—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 2—Guggenheimer vs. Zimmerman. 3—O'Neil vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4—Carpenter vs. Thompson. 5—Butler vs. Prentiss. 6—Lycett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7—Furst vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 8—Smith vs. Ferguson. 9—Thames Loan and Trust Company vs. Hagemeyer. 10—Merchants' National Bank of Norwich vs. same. 11—Crosby vs. Crosby. 12—Dean vs. County of Kings. 13—Ginsberg vs. Hallheimer. 14—Stern vs. Mason. 15—People vs. O'Brien. 16—People vs. Gitzenhanner. 17—Hildebrandt vs. Shepard. 18—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 19—People vs. Miller. 20—Burchell vs. Burchell. 21—F. R. Mitchell Company vs. Richards. 22—Attawaugan Company vs. Vendome Rubber Company. 23—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 24—Rader vs. Agne. 25—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 26—Wilson vs. Sailer. 27—Geoffroy vs. Gilbert. 28—Brown vs. Brown. 29—Wendel vs. Nagel. 30—Patten vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 31—Densmore vs. Searle. 32—Reilly vs. Willoughby. 33—Bishop vs. Hughes. 34—Clinchy vs. Agger. 35—McLeod vs. Kraus. 36—Valentine vs. Valentine. 37—Stone vs. Stone. 38—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 39—Behnken vs. Zimmermann. 40—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 41—Grabfelder vs. Stewart. 42—Vitto vs. Farley. 43—Hernandez vs. Lynch. 44—Weed vs. Davidson. 45—Galligan vs. Commercial Advertiser Association. 46—O'Rourke vs. Lenane. 47—Phenix National Bank vs. Enterprise Company. 48—Mendels vs. Wright. 49—Jacob vs. Jacob. 50—State Trust Company vs. Casino Company. 51—Pfoh vs. L'Amoureux. 52—Lyding vs. Lyding. 53—Manhattan Trust Company vs. United States Book Company. 54—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 55—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 56—Clemmons vs. Rouse. 57—Lorillard vs. Bain. 58—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Weston. 59—Tompkins vs. Seaton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—Munn vs. Munn. Fergin vs. Bergin. Preferred Cause.—1921—Harper vs. Chatham National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1055—Lord vs. Spielmann. 1252—Jones vs. Raynor. 1266—Toher vs. Brigman. 1418—Cregin vs. Ditmars. 1410—Horner vs. Hennessy. 1420—Land vs. Pierson. 1421—St. Mary's Lodging House vs. Hayes. 1422—Rosenthal vs. Franklin. 1423—Noyes vs. Sims Lumber Company. 1430—Gardner vs. Gardner. 1436—Lehmann vs. National Life Association. 1440—Bendheim vs. Kerbs. 1450—Potter vs. United States National Bank. 1451—Ogden vs. Manning. 1452—Heimerdinger vs. Finelite. 1453—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Brady. 1454—Howe vs. Leonard & Co. 1455—Roe vs. Delury. 1456—Same vs. same. 1459—New-York Strawboard Company vs. Levin. 1460—Newman vs. Finelite. 1461—Passavant vs. Harris. 1462—Kallman. vs. Jarmalowsky. 1463—Matthiessen vs. Goodwin. 1464—Stimmel vs. Village of Whitestone. 1473—Borel vs. Borel. 1474—Smith vs. Polhamus. 1475—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 1476—Mooney vs. Polak. 1477—Poucher vs. Joyce. 1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran. 1479—Ridgway vs. Bacon. 1480—Peterson vs. Anderson. 1482—Matthews vs. Hitchcock. 1483—Longworth vs. Deane. 1484—Ensign vs. Coen. 1485—Leffler vs. Flica. 1488—Roxby vs. Horthal. 1491—Bridgman vs. Gair. 1492—Vosseler vs. Jones. 1494—Ryan vs. Brown. 1495—Bonnersmith vs. Bonnersmith. 1496—Rouse vs. Goodman. 1501—The Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 1502—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 1503—Standard Paint Company vs. Cochrane. 1508—People ex rel. Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker. 1509—Mettan vs. Fuller. 1510—Shoemaker vs. Menzie. 1511—Beach vs. Weinberg. 1512—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1384—Cartwright vs. Arthur. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lewis for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William F. Lennon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred Causes.—6325—John O'Brien Lumbers Company vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 5442—Salisbury vs. McGraw. 2579—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 4004—Brady vs. same. 3823—McCarron vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4703—McCaffrey vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 6015—Burger Brewing Company vs. Gold. 6606—Strassburger vs. Sackman. 6295—Connolly vs. Martin. 2906—Bryant vs. Ondink. 3991—Granite State Provident Association vs. Dorpman. 6900—Sloane vs. Hayes. 6406—Gildea vs. Welsbecker. 6737—Smith vs. Kruse.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

253—Huggins vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1481—Heine vs. Ferry. 452—Silberman vs. Fritz. 470—Else vs. Baumann. 140—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 231—Horan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 430—Sherman vs. Dayton. 482—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 755—Farrell vs. Taylor. 780—McDonald vs. Cohen. 785—Van Tassel vs. Williams. 786—Same vs. same. 787—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1963.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 1748—McDonough vs. The Mayor, &c. 865—McClintock vs. Maresi. 949—Loriza vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Company. 1541—Semerard vs. Kehr. 1625—Seybel vs. Lowell. 1706—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1747—Michael vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1811—Luhrs vs. Geller. 1962—Hand vs. Tidden. 1683—Simon vs. Strauss.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Gideon Lee Knapp, George Fenrich, George N. Dixon, Francis Wallace. At 2 P. M.: Mary H. Gafney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills of: 1094—David Hall. 1110—John B. Haskin.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3145—Haygooni vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 118—McMonagle vs. Hunt. 394—Barsch vs. Everard. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 545—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 790—Geld vs. United States Grand Lodge, &c. 792—Byorn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 804—Fassberg vs. Sherlach. 2077—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3346—Reinfeld vs. Famsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 2611—Tilt vs. same. 2612—Stivers. 457—Frischmann vs. Zimmermann. 139—Faber vs. Birnbach. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 757—Equitable General Providing Company vs. Spencer. 881—Oberlander vs. J. Hoffman Brewing Company. 882—Stern vs. Stern. 883—Collender vs. Duffy. 884—J. E. Linde Paper Company vs. Supreme Council Order of Rand Robin. 885—Weinberg vs. Buckhard. 886—Del Piano vs. Volpe. 66—Prisbie vs. Caravaral. 888—Einstein vs. Aaron. 889—Hemmes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 578—Kabat vs. Katzman. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 1659—Ostheim vs. Abraham. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdsy. 622—Hufferman vs. Raines. 2686—Dassler vs. Ryan. 2687—Same vs. Courtney. 1051—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1052—Same vs. same. 1049—Curran vs. same. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mandelsohm vs. same. 3079—Sommer vs. same. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh. 589—Darcy vs. Mehrbach. 400—Webber vs. Lawrence. 300—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Opens in Room 25 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

683—April vs. Goldfein. 684—Jacobson vs. same. 685—Gelman vs. same. 686—Langman vs. same. 700—O'Connell vs. Herbst. 708—Gilbert vs. Frohman. 720—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 720½—Popie vs. Gale. 737—Howard vs. Adams. 503—Phillips vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad, &c. 535—Harman vs. Gallagher. 810—Atwood vs. Delsanto Manufacturing Company. 812—Ciardullo vs. Laupenlengo. 843—Jackson vs. Schmidt. 890—Kram vs. Rosenthal. 891—Schwager vs. Tappen. 892—Stokes vs. Herbert. 893—Tibbitts vs. Sanford. 894—May vs. Hartog. 895—Lange vs. Schlosser. 896—Becker vs. Riglin. 897—Brase vs. Engelge. 898—Bourne vs. Hulbert. 899—Harrington vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 900—Muhlbauer vs. Muhlbauer. 901—Ottenberg vs. Constantine. 902—Schklersky vs. North German Lloyd Navigation Company. 903—Guttman vs. Ulman. 904—Lehrer vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 906—Mulvaney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

370354—Dwight vs. Perriene. 3401—Cahn vs. Edelman. 3417—Kelly vs. Ellis. 1421—Miller vs. Cohen. 2182—Klunkonstein vs. Isler. 1652—Nathan vs. Gendron Iron Wheel Company. 3438—Bell vs. Lennon. 3361—Judd vs. Marks. 3476—Steinhardt vs. Cook. 3490—Sess vs. Johnston. 3494—Meriden Britannia Brewing Company vs. Elliott. 3473—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Cerny.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—192—Mackinzie vs. Hurd. 191—Zoccolo vs. Von Der Dreisch. 164—Fodobisky vs. Goldman. 175—Brennan vs. Husson. 206—La Porte vs. Well. 194—Angell vs. Eggers.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 906.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John F. Meyers vs. William Johnson. 3—Charles J. Cane, Annie Williams. 4—Thomas Martin. 5—Joseph P. McCarthy. 6—Andrew Campione. 7—Giovanni Scorbi. 8—Edward Szerenyi. 9—James Heavey, John Wheeler. 10—John Fitzgibbon, Schuyler Hunt, Thomas Dooley. 11—David Gardella.

Pleadings.—1—Adolph Walch. 2—Otto Rupp. 3—Henry Reiling. 4—Jacob Rosenbaum. 5—Henry Reichstadt. 6—Domenico Perino. 7—Michael Joyce. 8—Henry Hartjens. 9—Daniel Houlihan. 10—Christian Gabrial. 11—Herman Goosen. 12—Manuel Felipe. 13—Cornelius Flynn. 14—Henry Burfiend. 15—William Becker. 16—Christopher Blank. 17—John J. Bannon. 18—Bartholomee Bertina, Luigi Roval, Epolito Andriedano. 19—Abraham Frank. 20—Peter Cullon. 21—Frank McEvoy. 22—John Reilly. 23—Edward Grice. 24—Vincenzo Fornabario. 25—Benjamin Van Buren, Edward Knapp. 26—Joseph Stern.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Richard Amity, James Gaffney. 2—Daniel Carmody. 3—William Clark. 4—Henry Nuerzinger. 5—Arcadius Soltz. 6—Isidore Hollender. 7—Michael Buckley. 8—Michael Dreyer. 9—Catharine Donovan, Nellie Donovan, Catharine Tierney. 10—Annie Watson. 11—John McGarry. 12—Charles Besner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Kantor. 2—Charles Miller, Mary Miller. 3—Hubert McKiernan, William Gaudichand. 4—Frederick Mundt, Charles Gauer. 5—Emil Blauth, John Welling, Joseph Finn, Peter Fleming. 6—David Connors. 7—Thomas Hayes. 8—David Farrer. 9—Gaetano Musticio, John Magariello. 10—Erminio Esposito. 11—Lorenzo Simatro. 12—Charles A. Schultz, Nicolai Weiss. 13—Elizabeth Hartell, (three.) 14—Frank Hahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Pitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Johnston vs. Dahlgren—Lawrence Godkin.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Fordinsky vs. Hein—Samuel V. Heimburger.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Charles J. Maguire vs. Lizzie Doherty—Ibert Crandall.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—John B. Cole vs. Minnie W. Woytisek—Alexander Lehman.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, JJ.

Enumerated.—50—James F. Darmour, respondent, vs. Robert R. Chapman, appellant, Joseph Fitch and others, respondents. 56—John L. Woods and others, respondents, vs. Lizzie M. Van Brunt, impleaded, &c., appellant. 57—John Mahony, respondent, vs. Heman Clark and others, appellants. 59—Thomas Reilly, respondent, vs. Atlas Construction Company, appellant. 60—Francisco Tepedino, respondent, vs. Antonio Mugno and others, appellants. 61—Jacob R. Shipherd, appellant, vs. Charles B. Crowell, respondent. 62—Charlotte Conselyea, appellant, vs. The American Legion of Honor, respondent. 63—Mary H. Archibald, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant. 65—John Winsknoskey, respondent, vs. Klinier Manufacturing Company, appellant. 66—Susan S. Adee, appellant, vs. Edith A. Hallett and another, respondents. 67—Lorenzo Leopold, appellant, vs. Esther Hallheimer, respondent. 68—Hanna Hennig, respondent, vs. Cordelia E. Yoelin, appellant. 69—James H. Morrison, respondent, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, appellant. 70—Robert Cheny, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Clement, J. 167—Pearson vs. Eggert. 167—Douglass vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 142—Spicer vs. Cale. 145—Raines vs. Queens County Jockey Club. 148—Michaelis vs. Michaelis. 138—Alexander vs. Levi. 184—Spedick vs. Spedick. 57—Christie vs. Raupf. 78—Finlay vs. Leary. 80—Jackson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 82—Beck vs. the same. 191—Russell vs. Russell. 192—Kuhula vs. Feltman. 195—Packard vs. Doody and others. 194—Hillyard vs. Smith. 196—Scharman & Sons vs. Bentkowski. 198—Cochran vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 199—Stockman vs. Stockman. 200—Schloer and others vs. Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad Company. 201—Spinach vs. Weit. 202—Banks et al. vs. Johnson and others. 203—Olsen vs. Yenni. 204—Church vs. Gessner and others. 205—Clancy vs. Gardiner and others. 206—Sinnott vs. Kennedy. 207—Nolan vs. Harned.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II., Osborne, J. Part III., Keogh, J. Part IV., Dykman, J.

1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1211—Smith, administrator, vs. Emery. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 2868—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. same. 817—Ward vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1161—Reilly vs. Marston. 3707—Gibbons, administrator, vs. Lyons. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 3405—McMahon vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry. 810—Levison, infant, vs. Ricord. 208—Mackey vs. Danzig. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 1311—Dwyer vs. City of Brooklyn. 852—McAveney vs. Pasquini. 1018—Cummings vs. Brown et al. 939—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 878—Donahue vs. Chapman. 569—Murray, infant, vs. Doscher. 1136—Wright vs. Gregory. 1488—Foggett vs. Fischer. 56—The People, &c., vs. Falvello. 81—Smith vs. Rolsten. 160—Carlin vs. S. S. White Dental Company. 177—Crowe vs. City of Brooklyn. 183—Moore vs. Keeler. 189—Duckworth vs. Penney. 217—Feith vs. Feith. 227—Smith vs. Smith. 233—Riordan vs. Beagley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 233.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The accounting in the estates of Mary Hughes, Thomas Seward, Ann Muldary, Martin Higgins, John Curran, John B. Sheppard, Clara Bauer et al., Ada B. Anderson, Gideon Pearsnel, Pauline Muller, Bridget Gerraty, Robert S. Hayward, Gilbert Potter, John H. Monk, Charles R. Hynde, and John Bertsch.

The real estate of Wilson.

The estate of H. A. Hodgskins.

The transfer tax of Grace A. Miller, Theresa Blum, Christopher Kearney, and James Gaynor.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—59—Will of John R. Ely. 9—The will of S. Fleet Spier.

A Strong Man's Feat.

From The Philadelphia Record.

George A. Schneck, the landlord of the Davis Hotel, at Delaware Avenue and Market Street, possesses strength that would set most of the rivals of Sandow in the shade. One of his favorite feats is to stand in an open doorway, place his open hands against the jams of the door, and, taking three men, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds each, on his shoulders and back, lift them, together with himself, from the floor, and hold them in that position for several minutes. This feat itself, without any weight resting on the person performing it, can be accomplished by very few, while with Mr. Schneck, with from 500 to 600 pounds on his back and neck, it is almost an everyday occurrence. Mr. Schneck takes little or no exercise.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Automatic Telephone Company of Niagara Falls, to operate a telephone line in Niagara Falls; capital, $70,000. Directors—M. B. Butler, William R. Campbell, W. P. House, G. Clarke, C. B. Gaskill, S. J. Lawrence, Thomas V. Welch, F. E. Johnson of Niagara Falls, and Oliver Watson of Buffalo.

—The Straub Envelope Company, to manufacture envelopes and paper articles in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Eliza Theler of New-Brighton, S. I.; Henry W. Jordan of Hoboken, and Thomas R. Hart of Middletown.

—The Dimock and Fink Company, to manufacture and deal in plumbers' materials and railway supplies in New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Otis K. Dimock, Martin D. Fink, and Arthur L. Perkins of New-York City.

—The Albany Brewing Company; capital, $300,000; to manufacture beer, ales, and other malt liquors in Auburn. Directors—Guy Wilkinson of Massachusetts, James Naser, and John B. Clark of New-York City.

—The Empire State Packing Company, to conduct a canning and preserving business in Clark Mills, Oneida County; capital, $50,000. Directors—James E. Barnard, Hudson Graves, and Albert Dale of Rome.

—Max Brothers Company, to manufacture and deal in clothing in New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Ezra Max, William Max, and A. S. R. Rudkey of New-York City.

—The Ashland Club of New-York, social purposes. Trustees—Henry Rice, Ira Jackson, Ira Klein, Max Bearman, Louis Eisenberg, Aaron Gottlieb, and Jacob K. Grossman.

—The East Side Social Club, social purposes. Trustees are: Moses Levi, Herman Minke, Abraham Strausburger, Julius Raubitscheck, Charles M. Stone of New-York.

THE COURT OFFENDED MR. GREY TWICE

Whereupon the Camden Lawyer Abandoned His Case and Left.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 15.—Samuel A. Grey, who may be the next Attorney General of New-Jersey, created a scene by leaving Vice Chancellor Pitney's court here yesterday. He objected to the Vice Chancellor's mode of conducting a case.

While Mr. Grey was examining a witness the Vice Chancellor said:

"Mr. Grey, your method of examination is prolonging the case."

"Well, it's partly due to your Honor's suggestions," Mr. Grey

LABOR IN NEW-YORK CITY

Report of the Rhinehardt Committee on the Sweat Shops.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN NEED AID

Employment in Mercantile Establishments Can Be Greatly Reformed by Proper Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The report of the Rhinehardt committee, that was appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the condition of women and children in New-York City and the effect of the operation of the proposed Ainsworth law bringing mercantile establishments under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector, has completed its report and will submit it to the Legislature.

The committee finds that the evils of the sweatshop system and of tenement work cannot be exaggerated. The committee does not contend that legislation can regulate wages, but legislation can accomplish the betterment of conditions, and wherever workshops are made cleanly, lighter, and better ventilated, wherever hours of labor are made reasonable and child labor prohibited, wages have improved, because the healthier the worker, the better educated he is, physically and mentally, the more work he can do.

The low wages in some of the manufacturing establishments is due, among other causes, to the fact that work is done at home by workers, who are not solely dependent upon their own labor, because of partial support by their parents or others, in competition with work done in the factories by workers who are entirely dependent for their livelihood upon the fruits of their own labor. All of the evils cannot be reached or even alleviated by legislation, but steps can be taken which will remove some and tend to lessen others, and the committee therefore makes the following recommendations:

No child under sixteen years shall be permitted to work in any manufacturing establishment unless the compulsory education law is complied with and there is first obtained a certificate from the local Board of Health stating that such board is satisfied that the child is of the age of fourteen years or upward and physically able to perform the work.

Second—Wherever any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, kneepants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, or cigars, if a penalty is imposed upon the owner of tenement premises, he will exercise a care concerning the letting to and conduct of his tenants, which will do more to eradicate tenement house work than any other means which could be employed.

Third—It being conceded that the best interests of the State demand the abolition of tenement house labor, and the preventing of an output of goods into the market which are under unclean and unhealthy conditions, it must follow that a branding of the goods, which shall be on the one hand a penalty upon the manufacturer and on the other hand a notice to the public at large, should be such as would be indelibly impressed upon the goods themselves, whether these goods be clothing, cigars, or any other merchandise. The branding of goods is so severe a penalty that the statute should not be mandatory, but the State Factory Department, through its officers, should have discretionary powers within certain prescribed limitations of using this extreme precaution. If legislation be had in accordance with the suggestions of the committee much progress will have been accomplished. This legislation, however, must be collateral by supplementary and vigilant carrying out of the compulsory education law by enlarged opportunities for the education and care of very young children, and constant progress in legislation looking to the health and sanitary conditions of the people and places in which they work.

The taking away of a child of four to seven years of age from the streets and placing it in the kindergarten must be provided for sooner or later, and the attention of the legislature is most earnestly called to the advisability of establishing a free public kindergarten system.

Fourth—The committee confesses itself at a loss to suggest legislation which will successfully meet the evil of labor in the cigar factories. It has been clearly demonstrated that these tenements, which are the homes of families who have their work done by the immediate members thereof, are in fact factories. It may be that legislation could be devised which will be constitutional, and this subject is submitted to the Legislature for its consideration.

Fifth—The wageworker should have every reasonable protection which can be given to him by statutory enactment. The present law, which provides in an action by a female for wages for a sum not exceeding $50 that the plaintiff may have an execution against the body of a male employer upon the return unsatisfied of an execution against his property, should be extended so that a body execution could be had against a female employer in a similar case. The statute, however, should not be mandatory, as there might be circumstances where such a remedy against a female would be too grasping. The right to issue such a body execution should be conferred upon the Civil Justices of the District Courts, to be exercised by them in their sound discretion. The time in which a summons in an action for wages not exceeding the sum of $50 should be made returnable should be reduced from not less than six nor more than twelve days to not less than three nor more than six days.

Sixth—A special study should be made of conditions of light, ventilation, and air space which should exist in work places. This subject is one requiring careful and exact knowledge, and might perhaps be a subject of separate inquiry, and fall more particularly within the limits of investigation such as was made by the Tenement House Commission. The commission has not any recommendations at this time to make with regard thereto, but respectfully directs the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

Seventh—Punishment should be more severe for violations of the factory laws.

Eighth—While the committee realizes the care which must be exercised in preventing an increase of the expenditures of Sate departments, the necessity for a more efficient corps of Deputy Factory Inspectors in New-York City is imperative. The provisions of the law are many and difficult of enforcement, and to be effectually carried out a full and competent corps of Inspectors must be employed. The committee therefore recommends an increased number of Factory Inspectors, who shall be assigned to the City of New-York. No more female Inspectors should be employed. The kind of work required is not fit for women. In investigating the condition of mercantile establishments and in the operation of the proposed law the committee heard the testimony of many experts, and personally visited almost every large department store in the City of New-York, as well as many smaller establishments. The contention was strongly made before the committee that the only means whereby the true conditions in the establishments could be ascertained would be the examination of the employes themselves in executive session. This was done.

Seventy-one of such witnesses were formally amined, in addition to a large number of witnesses informally examined by the committee upon their personal visits to the stores. The committee believes it has obtained as comprehensive and accurate a knowledge of the condition of the labor among women and children in the mercantile establishments in the city as possible, and is thoroughly acquainted with the different views entertained by the persons interested in different ways in the employment of and the condition of women and children who work in such mercantile establishments in the City of New-York.

The committee found that many of the general statements as to the conditions existing in the mercantile establishments were exaggerated, while, on the other hand, some of the allegations were verified. There is no doubt that low wages prevail in the establishments, and that the wages are not as an average adequate compensation for the work done or the hours of labor employed, and it may be stated as a general proposition that the wages earned in mercantile establishments by females are not sufficient for their full support. This condition of affairs is due largely to the fact that a large number of women employed in mercantile establishments are only partly dependent on their earning for their livelihood. A large number of these women contribute to, but are not the sole support, of their families or of themselves, and in many cases these women, whose board and lodging are provided for by their parents or guardians, and who work for the purpose of providing themselves with money sufficient to buy personal apparel, and in some cases to purchase luxuries which they otherwise would not have, compete with other women who are obliged with their scant earnings to support themselves in every respect by their own labor, without outside assistance.

Another cause for the low scale of wages is to be found in the fact that the class of work is unskilled labor, readily learned, and those who command any but scant earnings are necessarily women who have been graduated by slow degrees from the lower to the higher classes of work obtaining in those establishments. The ease with which the demand for this class of labor is supplied is another element in establishing the rate of wages.

The committee does not, of course, believe that the Legislature can in any way regulate wages, but it is the opinion that with regard to mercantile establishments, as well as manufacturing places, improved conditions, less hours of labor, and the decrease of child labor must be helpful to the workers and to the employers, and bring about improved results.

The report discussed the provisions of the Ainsworth bill, which brings all mercantile establishments under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector and regulates the employment of women and children. This refers to any place where goods, wares, or merchandise is offered for sale. One of the principal provisions of the bill is that no person under eighteen years of age, and no woman under twenty-one employed in any mercantile establishment in this State, shall work therein more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week; and in no case shall any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, work in any mercantile establishment after 9 o'clock at night. The report of the committee favors this and the other main features of the bill.

The only argument against the restriction of the hours of labor was that the effect of a provision of this kind would be to throw out of employment boys under eighteen and women under twenty-one years of age. The committee does not believe that a law restricting the hours of labor as proposed will have this effect; but, assuming that it will, another result necessarily follows, namely, that adult labor must be employed to replace such minor labor, and that such adult labor will command higher wages than it now receives.

The committee favors the provision against the employment of children under fourteen years of age in mercantile establishments, and the provision against the employment of children under sixteen years who cannot read and write the English language.

A NEW BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS

To Fix New Standards of Articles to be Purchased by the Navy and Revise the Specifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A board of naval officers of more or less rank and experience was convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard some weeks ago for the purpose of fixing new standards of articles to be purchased by the navy and revising the specifications. The board has not yet entered upon its duties, having so far succeeded only in effecting an organization and arranging the preliminaries incident to the difficult task assigned it.

The work of the board apparently does not strike at the real weakness of the service, which is not specially in the specifications prepared so much as in the methods of purchasing and in the system of inspecting material delivered under contract. Some of the specifications are capable of being revised, say dealers, but it was not so long ago that Paymaster General Stewart, the head of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, went carefully over the various requirements and revised them according to the most recent accepted usages of the commercial world. The work thus accomplished materially contributed to the convenient and fair disposition of contract business of the Navy Department. The board in Brooklyn, apparently, will go over this work of Mr. Stewart and bring the specifications even to a later date, if it be possible, and establish samples of such articles as the navy needs at various times. The board must rely upon outsiders for the information it secures, for none of its members is especially experienced in trade customs.

The representative of a New-York firm said to-day, in referring to the subject of navy purchases: "A more important service could be rendered the Government and the contractor if attention were given to the system of inspection at Brooklyn, League Island, and other navy yards. It is rarely that the board of inspection is made up of officers who know the slightest thing of the article they pass upon. The senior member is usually a line officer of high rank who comes to the duty without any training for the important work, and who serves his tour of duty without acquiring the technical knowledge necessary to properly act upon the diversified matters brought before the board. Then, this board is constantly changing its personnel; new members come fresh from sea and foreign stations, and by their ignorance of trade subjects give contractors untold annoyance and expense.

"A strange thing about this board is its independence. It has no connection with the office of the general storekeeper at the yard, under which purchases are made, and through which the money is disbursed. It is accountable only to the commandant at the yard, who, of course, does not interfere with the work of the board, and whose revision of the board's report does not insure the contractor a more competent action than is possible from the board. Appeal may be taken to Washington, which is expensive by delay and costly if the contractor, as sometimes happens, must go personally to that city or furnish expert opinion. The department no longer resorts to the employment of outside experts to review the work of the board of inspection. It did this at one time, as is still done in the Custom House in New-York when there is a dispute between the contractor and the inspection officers. The cost of calling in these experts was borne by the contractor if the decision was against him, and by the Government if the contractor gained his point. It was found that the Government paid out too much money as a result of incompetent inspections, and the practice was discontinued.

"In the army the construction and supply departments have officers of experience who act as Inspectors, and there is no such confusion and expense as there is in the navy. In the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments the officers change stations frequently, but the changes do not mean the launching of a lot of green material into the system of inspecting. The officer who has been inspecting clothing or food at New-York may go to Philadelphia or Chicago, and his place is taken by an officer equally experienced from another station. In the navy an officer who has been on ordnance duty in Washington, or who has been a watch and division officer on a ship in South America, is detailed to pass upon hardware or chemicals or tin. He undertakes the work without knowing how the article is made or any of the customs of trade. He oftentimes rejects or is instrumental in the rejection through this ignorance, and it takes much of the contractor's time and money to have the error corrected. I know of first-class business houses in New-York who will not bid on Government material for the navy because of the methods of inspection. They are never certain that their goods will be passed. They know that a poor, inferior article the quality of which is not in accordance with specifications is as apt to pass as an article which fulfills the requirements in every manner. It is this uncertainty which discourages bidding. No firm can afford to spend its time fruitlessly or its money in gaining simple justice. If it were not for the liberal business methods of Paymaster General Stewart and the reasonableness of the present Administration in Washington, the conditions would be much more severe than they are now."

TO ARBITRATE TROLLEY ROAD TROUBLES

A Commission Appointed in Philadelphia to Hear Complaints.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The conference between a citizens' committee, headed by Archbishop Ryan, and President Welch and the Directors of the Union Traction Company, for the purpose of endeavoring to settle the difficulties between the traction company and its conductors and motormen, was held to-day.

The committee and the traction officials agreed to the appointment of a commission which "shall hear a committee of employes as to any grievances which are alleged to exist and to consider such alleged grievances with a view of determining which, if any, of them do exist, and which are susceptible of possible adjustment, and to consider the method of adjusting them."

FOURTEEN POISONED IN TENNESSEE

It Occurred at a Land-Clearing Party—Three Critically Ill.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Fourteen persons were poisoned yesterday at the farm of T. J. Merriman, near Dixon Springs.

Merriman gave a dinner to a number of his neighbors who were helping him clear land. After the dinner, fourteen of the guests became violently ill with symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

W. Harper, C. Gregory, and L. Burris are in a critical condition. It is believed the food was intentionally poisoned.

Mr. Hamlin Comes to New-York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to New-York to be present at the trial of the suit of the Government against the North American Commercial Company.

Controller Eckels has gone to Chicago.

Assistant Secretary Curtis is confined to his bed by a severe cold.

Brick Plant to Resume Business.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Jan. 15.—The plant of the Huntington Paving and Building Brick Company will resume Monday, after more than one year of idleness. It will give employment to about 200 men.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF THE HAMERSLEY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Three Pieces on Broadway Bring a Total of $583,600—Features of the Bidding—Large Plot Up Town Bought.

Yesterday's great attraction in the auction room for real estate men was the sale of three of the parcels belonging to the estate of the late Louis Carre Hamersley, in which his widow, now Lady Beresford, and, until recently, the Duchess of Marlborough, has a life interest. The sale was by order of the executors, George G. Williams and J. K. Lockman, and of the executrix, Lady Beresford. It was held by S. De Walltearss & Co., in the Exchange Salesroom in Liberty Street. What gave the sale especial interest was the fact that the property to be disposed of is all on Broadway, and it is a rare thing to have this kind of property offered up at auction at an unreserved sale.

The result of the meagre announcements of the sale was to bring together a great crowd of real estate brokers and speculators with very few bidders. In all, not over half a dozen persons bid. Under such circumstances the results showed that the professional idea of Broadway values is high.

Among those present were C. F. Hoffman, Jr., W. M. V. Hoffman, Newman Cowen, Albert Flake, George F. Johnson, Samuel Goldsticker, T. E. Crimmins, L. and N. J. Hess, Mayer Kahn, Ottinger Brothers, Sachs Brothers, August Blumenthal, Warren E. Dennis, Max Danziger, Louis M. Jones, Philip Jeselson, Gutwillig Brothers, D. L. Newborg, James Bleecker, Jacob Rothschild, William Cohen, Lipman Toplitz, Boehm & Coon, Gibson Putzel, Isaac Boehm, D. Y. Swainson, John N. Golding, Thomas C. Smith, Martin Goodkind, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Jacob Hirsh, and David H. Carroll.

The auctioneer announced that his fee would be $50 for each of the two smaller parcels and $100 for the larger one. In addition, the purchaser would have to pay to the Exchange one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the amount.

The first piece put up was the four-story brick building 536 Broadway, east side, 75.9½ feet north of Spring Street, 25.2½ by 100.1½ by 25.11½ by 100. It now rents for $5,000 a year to two tenants. There were just two bids. The first was $110,000, and the next, and successful one, $110,250, at which the property was knocked down to Gibson Putzel, presumably for Isaac Boehm.

Next came the four-story, iron-front building, 636 and 638 Broadway, east side, beginning 25.2½ feet south of Bleecker Street, extending through to Crosby Street, 50.1 by 196.5 by 49.11½ by 196.3½. The property adjoins the Empire Bank Building, which was burned up on election night. The property sold is unoccupied, having been damaged in the same fire. There were just five bids on it by two persons. The first was $275,000. Then came $300,000, $325,000, $350,000, and $351,000. At this last-named price the property was knocked down to Henry E. Coe.

The third and last piece was the four-story brick building 736 Broadway, east side, 117.3 feet south of Astor Place, 24.11½ by 126.2 by irregular. It rents for $4,000, the lease expiring next May. Bidding on this piece of property was quite spirited. It began at $100,000. Bids of $5,000 each carried it up to $115,000. Then came $116,000, $116,500, and $117,000. Small bids of $100 and $50 at a time, varied by occasional larger ones, followed until $122,350 was reached. At that price Louis Korn obtained the property. In all, there were forty-two bids. The total realized by the sale was $583,600.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Fred F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $19,120, to John M. Ruck, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 2,913 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $22,100, to Reuben Krause, the five-story brick flat, 72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 121.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21.3⅜ by 100.11 by 21.5 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, to H. Cohen, at $19,000, the northwest corner of Jefferson and Cherry Streets, 26.1 by 110.4 by 26.1 by 111.3, with three-story brick building. To N. Hutkoff, at $12,000, he sold the lot adjoining on Cherry Street, 26.1½ by 111.3 by 26.1½ by 111.9; and to H. Cohen, at $12,000, he sold the adjoining lot on Cherry Street, 26.1½ by 111.9 by 26.1½ by 112.2. To D. Kaplan, at $9,200, he sold the lot 144 Monroe Street, south side, 23.6 feet west of Jefferson Street, 23.6 by 100. In partition, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to B. Croner, at $16,225, the four-story brick tenement 337 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. S. R. Cruger has sold for the Joseph H. Screven estate a plot of 215 acres between the mouths of Barrett's and Westchester Creeks, at Clauson's Point, just south of Unionport, at $460,000.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., to M. Passavant, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 24 West Sixty-ninth Street, 21 by 60 by 100.5.

There are no sales at auction set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Washington Avenue, west side, 177 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by John F. Heintz of 3,582 Third Avenue and Jacob Siegel, Jr., of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue, for two four-story brick flats; cost, $30,000.

Second Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, northeast corner, by Joseph Fisher of 368 Cherry Street, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $7,000.

Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, northeast corner, by R. and O. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, alterations to a six-story brick theatre and office; cost, $100.

No. 985 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Robert W. Todd and Harry C. Bryan, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, by M. C. D. Borden of 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-tory and basement frame dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 26 Moore Street, by estate of Rufus Storey, alterations to a five-story brick storage and warehouse; cost, $350.

No. 564 Greenwich Street and 541 Washington Street, by Rachel Duffy of 82 Greenwich Street, alterations to two three-story brick dwellings and stable; cost, $5,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

12TH ST, 127, n s, 260.2 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x103.3; Helen L. Fairchild to William J. Larmer, ¼ part..... $6,125
SAME PROPERTY; Julia B. Hay to same, ¼ part..... 6,125
SAME PROPERTY; Lucy D. and Olive L. Booth to same, ½ part..... 12,250
AVENUE C, w s, 45.10 ft n of 13th St, 45.10x irregular; Herman E. Wagner and wife to Louis A. Wagner..... 30,000
SAME PROPERTY; Louis A. Wagner to Richard Wolf..... 30,000
SAME PROPERTY; George Putnam Smith, referee, to Herman E. Wagner... 2,000
BROADWAY, 62, e s, 75.4 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x196.3 to Crosby St, 166; Jacob Rothschild and wife to Louis Sachs....159,300
9TH ST, n s, 332.11 ft e of Avenue C, 24.11x93.11; Conrad Witt and wife to Bernard Friedman..... 16,000
13TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 100x 103.1, 419, 421, to 425 West 13th St; Patrick Walsh to the Jacob & Skinner Realty Company..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Denison P. Chesebro and Harry McNally and wives to Patrick Walsh..... 1
12TH ST, 63, n s, 98 ft w of 4th Av, 27.6x irregular; Augustus C. Field to Philip Weinberg and another..... 2
GOERCK ST, 112, e s, 40.7 ft s of Stanton St, 20.3x59.8; Ray Kaufman to David Meyer..... 14,500
16TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 8th Av, 17x80; Albert Etzel and wife to Julia Nusbaum. 1
17TH ST, n s, Lot 60, map of property of Cornelius T. Williams, Sr., deceased, 25x 92; George M. Kennedy and others to Horace P. Dikeman..... 27,750
SAME PROPERTY; John T. Kennedy to George M. Kemedy and another..... 1
9TH AV, w s, 78.9 ft s of 40th St, 20x85; William Stubenbord and wife to Charles Isaac and wife..... 17,500
22D ST, n s, Lot 24, map of Mary Striker property in Twelfth Ward; Harriet T. Bryce to Charles P. Hemenway..... 1
57TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of 10th Av, 80x 100.5; Jacob L. Toch to Clara Welnberg and another..... 40,000
88TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.8; Charles W. Schumann, Jr., and wife to Edgar Tate..... 37,620
10TH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 69th St, 25.5x80; Amelia Eller to Julia Schrader..... 1,250
62D ST, 221 West; Bertha Smith and husband to Theodor Von Ganther..... 1
69TH ST, 40 West; George Edgar and others to Frederick B. Wendt..... 62,500
88D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 30.11x102.2; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Edmund E. Murphy..... 48,000
45TH ST and Madison Av, s e corner, 100.5x125; Adrian Iselin and wife to John D. Adams..... 500,000
85TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 22.4x 102.2; Annie A. Clear to Johanna Seebeck..... 9,750
80TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Salomon Karlebach and wife to John Born..... 14,500
70TH ST, s s, 317 ft e of 1st Av, 21x100.5; William W. Gallagher to William Fisher. 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 96th St, 21x80; William J. Nicklas to Alberto Verastegni..... 1
MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, at centre between 115th and 116th Sts, runs e 43.8x s 69.8 to avenue x n 82.2; Lawrence B. Lynch to Frank L. Smith..... 1
8TH AV, 2,115; William C. G. Wilson to Regine Dinkelspiel and another..... 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 165th St, 24.11x100; George B. Crumbie and another to Jacob D. Butler..... 20,500
MANHATTAN ST, n e s, Lot 88T, map of Manhattanville; Frances Dunne to Alexander J. Bruen..... 8,500
8TH AV, 2,096; John Livingston and wife to James Walsh..... 33,500
8TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 20.11x 80; John D. Wilkins and wife to Emil Bachmann..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 47 and 49; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to D. P. Chesebro and another..... 1
180TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Jacob Hess to John Stewart. 1
BROOME ST, e s, 25 ft w of Goerck St, 24.9x100; Addie Auerbach and another to Lilly R. Stern..... —
179TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Jacob Hess to Simon H. Stern..... 1
179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; same to John Stewart.... 1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, centre line, 245 ft n of property of Lucius Chittenden, 974x irregular, to drive; Elliot Sandford, referee, to Henry W. Schmidt. 18,300
180TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x irregular; Pauline Simon to Jacob Hess..... 10
DIVISION ST, s s, 77; Christian Schreck, Jr., and another, executors, to Albert Coppelle..... 22,500
PIKE ST, 46; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Louis Geewirz..... 4,100
WILLIAM ST, 67 and 69; New-York Realty Company to Queen Insurance Company of America..... 1
WALKER ST, 72 to 76; Margaret I. Baldwin and another to Hyman Sonn and another..... 1
148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; John Frees and wife to Peter J. Cooney..... —
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 149th St, 393.11x804.8x irregular, to Railroad Av; Hiram R. Dater to Andrew Freedman and another..... 1
UNION AV, n w corner of 152d St, 50x 100; John J. Bell and another to Ferdinand Forsch..... 100
ROGERS PLACE, s e s, 672.4 ft n e of Westchester Av, 30x74x23.9x78.11; John Schell and wife to John Markham and wife..... 1,650
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.1; George F. Norton and others to Judson S. Todd..... 1
97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Meyer Auerbach and wife to Lilly R. Stern, exchange of property..... 1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of a New road, 50x100.11; Mary Schussler to Frances Mokoski..... —
LOT 563, map of Vyse estate, Section A, 23d Ward; Land Improvement Company to Dennis Reilly..... 1
MAYFLOWER AV, e s, Lot 115, map of Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Joseph M. Waters and wife..... 1
LOTS 78 and 99, map of Arden property; Emma M. Bradley to Max Hahn and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLATT, Caroline, to Edward Blatt; 346 West 37th St, store, &c., 10½ years.... $420
DWYER, Dennis, to Isaac Samuels; 2,124 2d Av, south ¼ one floor, 3¼ years..... 800
VAN GILLEUVE, Louis, and another, executors, &c., of Louis Becker, to Charles W. Smith, Jr.; 605 10th Av, store, &c., 3¼ years..... 720
WEISBECKER, Charles, to Edwin A. Mallette; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, store, &c., 10 years..... $300 to 480
THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE Building Company to The Chase National Bank of New-York; Banking room, first floor of Clearing House Building, n s of Cedar St, e of Broadway, 37x——, 20½ years..... 25,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Meyer, and wife to Magdalena Leidenthal; e s of Lexington Av, 20.5 ft n of 70th St, 3 months..... $1,950
ADAMS, John D., to Adrian Iselin; s e corner of Madison Av and 45th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 475,000
BENJAMIN, Eugene S., and wife to Samuel B. Sexton; e s of Bowery, 198 ft n of 9th St; also e s of Bowery, 122 ft n of 9th St, being 65 to 69 4th Ac, 8 years..... 45,000
BUTLER, Eleanor A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 17th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to George B. and Frederick R. Crumbie; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 145th St, 2 years. 18,000
BACHMANN, Emil, to Louis Frank; n e corner of 8th Av and 114th St, 3 years. 17,000
BECKER, Christina, to Harlem Savings Bank; n a of Manhattan Av, 98.1 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Edward F. Burke; n e corner of Clinton Av and Jefferson St, 3 years..... 16,000
BORN, John, to Solomon Karlebach; s s of 80th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, installments..... 2,000
CUNNINGHAM, Lavinia De L., and husband to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30 West 39th St, 2 years..... 25,000
COOK, Sarah R., to Charles F. Bauerdorf; n s of 86th St, Lot 118, map of George Rapelje, 3 years..... 6,000
CORBIT, Joseph, and wife to Laura A. Delano; 414 West 25th St, 4¾ years.... 7,000
CHRISTIE, David, and wife to George G. Freer; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 96th St, 1 year..... 40,000
CAPPELLE, Albert, to the executors of Christian Schieck, deceased; 77 Division St, 3 years..... 13,500
CHESEBRO, Denison P., and Harry McNally to Alexander Brown, Jr.; St. Nicholas Place, w s, 66.11 ft n of 152d St, (two mortgages,) 11 months..... 2,000
COONEY, Peter J., to John Frees; n s of 184th St, 125 ft w of Clifton Av, now Brook Av, 3 years..... 2,500
CAMP, Frederic E., and Hugh N., Jr., executors, &c., to Harriet Launt; n s of Terrace View Av, Lot 255, map of North Marble Hill, 3 years..... 4,000
DUFF, Mary, to George D. Morgan; s s of 10th St, dividing line between lands of Lawrence and Vickar, indefinite, installments..... 775
DOEFFNER, Otto, to Louis Stern, 332 and 334 East 77th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 11,000
FRIEDMAN, Bernard, to Conrad Witt; s s of 9th St, 332.11 ft e of Avenue C, installments..... 8,500
FARRELL, Thomas, and John Jordan; s w corner of 11th Av and 22d St, (lease,) 2 years..... 3,500
FRIED, Mina, to L. Bayard Smith and others, trustees Charlotte Y. Smith; n s of 118th St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.... 16,000
GEWIRZ, Louis, and wife to Isaac Blumberg; 46 Pike St, (notes)..... 2,700
GSELL, Charles S., and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 30th St, 136.8 ft w of 8d Av, 1 year.... 6,000
VON GANTHER, Theodor, and wife to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; n s of 62d St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 15,000
GAFFNEY, Patrick, and wife to Clair Regnauld; s s of 146th St, 425 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 5 years..... 2,000
GALLAGHER, William W., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 70th St, 291 ft e of 1st Av, (demand)..... 12,000
SAME to Lewis Z. Bach; same property, 1 1-3 years..... 5,000
HESS, Jacob, to Sarah Friedlander; n s of 179th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 6,000
SAME to Henry Morgenthau; s s of 180th St, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 years... 6,000
SAME to Sarah Friedlander; n s of 179th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 4,000
HAHN, Max, and Isaac S. Steindler and wife to Edward Thomas, 1¼ years.... 250
JACKSON, Jacob W. and Benjamin A., to executors of Joseph A. Lawrence, deceased; n s of South St, 21 ft e of Montgomery Street, 2½ years..... 14,500
JONES, Walter C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 171 to 175 8th Av, installments..... 130,000
KELLY, Dennis, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 563, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years. 600
LARMER, William J., to the Bank for Savings of New-York; 127 West 12th St, 1 year..... 10,000
LOCKWOOD, Frederick W., and wife to the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; n s of 10th St, 298 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 15,000
LOVELL, Carrie F., and husband to Alfred W. Andrus; 4 Lexington Av, 6 months..... 1,500
LARKIN, John J., and wife to Rufus R. Randall; e s of Cambreling Av, 467.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 500
MOHR, Frederick, and wife to Greenwich Savings Bank; 150 Waverley Place, 3 years..... 3,000
SAME to same; 177 Thompson St, 3 years. 7,000
MAYER, Isaac, to Theodore A. Cordier; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 4,000
MOKOWSKI, Frances, to Marie Schussler; e s of Fort Washington Av, 100 ft n of New Road, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 6,000
RAFTER, Edward, and wife to Morris Wilkins, trustee of Edward H. Ludlow; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 62d St, 3 years..... 1,000
ROOT, ISY A. and Edwin B., to Edward E. Black; e s of Bremer Av, 275 ft s of 164th St, 1 year..... 6,250
REEVE, Frederick, and wife to Emma J. [illegible] 1 year..... 500
STERN, Louis, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; 28 West 40th St, 5 years..... 45,000
SAME to same; s s of 28th St, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 3 5-12 years..... 20,000
SULLIVAN, Daniel, to Kate S. Bell; e s of the Drive, 69.11 ft s of Holt Place, 3 years..... 300
SHEEHAN, Mary Ann, to Augusta A. Jeffries; w s of Stebbins Av, 39.11 ft n of 165th St, 2 years..... 3,000
SCHMIDT, Henry W., to John E. Lockwood; centre line of Fort Washington Av, Plots 43 and 51, map of Lucius Chittenden, 3 years..... 15,000
SMITH, William H., and wife to Title Guarante and Trust Company; 800 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 9,000
STERN, Isaac, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 68th St, 143 ft w of 3d Av, 3 5-12 years.. 10,000
STERN, Isaac, Louis, and Benjamin, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 23d St, 362.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 800,000
SEEBECK, Johanna, to Annie A. Clear; s s of 85th St, 150.2 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,000
STAHL, Herman, to Louis Rosenthal; 224 East 75th St, 2 years..... 500
SACHS, Louis, to Jacob Rothschild; 684 Broadway and 166 Crosby St, 3 years.. 120,000
SAWYER, Flora, to the Murray Hill Bank; w s of Wooster St, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 15,000
SELIGMAN, Charles, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 5th St, 195.6 ft e of Avenue C, 2 years..... 5,000
TRUE, Clarence F., to Francis M. Jencks; 93d St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 2,000
TODD, Judson, to George H. Norton and another; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 20,000
WALSH, Patrick, to Alexander Brown, Jr.; 419 to 425 West 13th St, demand... 12,000
WENDT, Frederick B., and wife to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; s s of 69th St, 446.6 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 40,000
WARD, Walter E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 155th St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 50,000
WOOD, Edward T., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of proposed street on map of M. P. Chrystie, adjoining land of Catharine E. Schwab, 1 year..... 7,500
YOSTPILLE, George, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 141st St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 500
YOUNG, James P., to Harry Brown; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 1-3 year..... 4,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRY, James T., to Timothy Sullivan.. $4,918
COOLEY, Emma L., to Francis M. Carpenter..... 1,000
CORTHELL, Theodore A., to Margaret M. Norwood..... 2,500
EPPLE, Adam, to Astor Place Bank..... 1
FAYE, James J., to Marion C. and Ada M. Faye..... 10,000
HOFFMAN, Phebe A., to Charles W. Hoffman..... 24,000
MUHR, Elias H., to Emma Schalk..... 27,000
QUINBY, Mary G., to George A. Quinby.. 15,000
ROSEN, William, to Louisa Zimmermann and another, executors, &c..... 5,800
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and Louis Worth to The Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited)..... 2,000
ROSENBERG, David, to Minnie Berrick... 2,000
SPRAGUE, Henry L., to Morris S. Wise.. 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund..... 100,000
SAME to William De F. Manice, executor. 7,500
SAME to Peter Worth..... 7,500
SAME to Julia J. Duncan, administratrix.. 17,000
SAME to Delia Garry and others, executors, &c., of Thomas Garry..... 16,000
WELL, Moses, trustee, &c., to Mina Rosenbrock..... 3,000
SAME to same..... 1,000
WORTH, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

23D ST, 54 West; Gertrude S. Aspell against Simpson's, (notice of attachment.)
SAME PROPERTY; William F. Hoe and others against same, (notice of attachment.)
123D ST, s s, 218.9 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9 ft front; Solomon J. Nathan against Louis Hirsch, (notice of attachment.)
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft w of 73d St, 17 ft front; William W. Van Valzah against Fannie Leon and others, (foreclos

SALVATIONISTS IN DOUBT

All in the Dark as to Who Will Succeed Commander Booth.

BLAME FOR THE GENERAL'S PREJUDICE

The Commander and His Wife Say the Change Is Not of Their Seeking and Counsel Resignation —Their Bulletin.

Great interest is already being shown in the ranks of the Salvation Army as to the successor of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth in the leadership of the army in America. As was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, orders have been received from Gen. Booth, the Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, and the father of the Commander, notifying the latter and Mrs. Booth to prepare to relinquish their command in nine weeks.

The news came so unexpectedly to the great mass of Salvationists, who know how greatly attached the Commander has become to America, that many believed the order would either be rescinded or that the Commander would resist it. A bulletin in front of the headquarters, on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, confirming the

Ballington Booth,
Commander of the Salvation Army of the United States.

order and urging the members of the army not to lose heart in the cause, even in case the Commander should leave, was taken, however, to mean that no objection would be made to the order, and that a new leader would soon be named.

The officials at headquarters yesterday said they were absolutely without data that would help in speculation as to a new leader. There seems to be little doubt that Gen. Booth dislikes the idea of his son becoming an American citizen, and of the Salvation Army becoming an American organization. The Commander's private secretary, when asked yesterday if this were true, said:

"I guess that's about right." The secretary knew of no other cause for the Commander's removal. This being the case, it is likely that the new leader will be imported from England, or maybe from Australia, where the Commander worked before coming to America. Salvation Army men make no secret, however, of the fact that best leaders for America are American-born men.

"They can do twice as much with an American audience as an Englishman can," said a man at headquarters yesterday.

The fact that the Commander had become so thoroughly imbued with American customs and methods is ascribed as one of the chief reasons for his success. He and Mrs. Booth came to America in 1887, just after their marriage, and settled here. Their two children were born here, and they all have become greatly attached to the country. Of late years they have lived in a beautiful little home in Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Booth is ill at the present time, and it is feared that the sudden change in their plans may retard her recovery.

The Commander refused to see any one yesterday, spending the entire day in dictating letters to the various headquarters throughout the country. Every caller was referred to the following official statement on the bulletin board:

It is with profound sorrow that Commander and Mrs. Booth have to notify their staff and field officers that they have received orders to prepare to relinquish their command in about nine weeks' time.

They have no knowledge whatever of their successors or the General's plans, nor have they been consulted upon the question, and any information, therefore, as to who succeeds them is entirely surmised, and so far as they are concerned is mere rumor from the other side of the ocean. This change of command is not of their seeking, nor of their doing in any way, nor are they responsible.

Commander and Mrs. Booth desire to state emphatically, if indeed such statement is necessary, that they are in no wise responsible for the statements made in the press. They have not seen a representative of the press, nor have they instigated any matter that has appeared in the press, nor are they inclined to see press representatives. They are sorry that any such sentiment as London's resolution to Anglicize the field should have appeared, and desire that officers will correct any such representation.

Furthermore, Commander and Mrs. Booth are not in a position to say what or how the General may decide in the matter of his instructions to them as they are waiting a reply to a letter they have written to London setting forth the question in all its bearings. They only received the news on the 6th inst.

In the meantime it is the Commander and Mrs. Booth's fervent prayer that no officer of any rank, or soldier, or a recruit of any corps shall allow these tidings to interfere with the progress of their own advancement in the organization they have fought so long and so hard to upbuild and to uphold.

The Commander and Mrs. Booth will proceed with arrangements to farewell, as soon as they hear from London, but they will always regard their precious American troops with tenderness, affection, and undying interest.

The withdrawal of Commander and Mrs. Booth is bound to be fraught with deleterious effects on the army in the United States, as the rapid growth of the Salvationists in recent years has been due in great measure to the personal influence of these two. The history of the army in this country since they assumed the leadership in 1887 has been one of constant success.

Commander Booth was sent first to Australia by his father, the General, and after working there for several years, returned to London. Before leaving for America, in April, 1887, he and Mrs. Booth were married, and the two, on arriving in New-York, set up headquarters in State Street. They were seriously handicapped by the absence of funds or equipment, caused by the absconding of Major Moore. This man had been in command in this city, and, on hearing of the Commander's approach, tied up all the moneys and left the country. He has never been heard of since. His crime was made possible by a rather unbusinesslike clause in the constitution of the Salvation Army giving the Commander charge of every cent in the treasury, and allowing him to do with the funds of the army as he thought best. Everything is at his disposal, excepting real estate belonging to the army.

Commander and Mrs. Booth had but a handful of workers at the outset, but managed to gather together enough recruits and money to warrant taking new and larger quarters at 111 Reade Street. From 1887 until 1890 they were compelled to rely for support on the money they received from London.

By their indefatigable work new life was injected into the Salvation Army, their efforts culminating in the erection of the great building in Fourteenth Street, which has just been completed at a cost of $350,000, and is the American headquarters. This building is the property of the commander. He also controls the trade department, the profits from which amounted last year to $10,000.

There are at the present time eleven corps of the army in New-York City, which includes about 4,000 men. Chicago stands first, with twenty-three corps, including about 10,000 soldiers. Other strongholds are San Francisco, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. The whole army in the United States includes about 33,000 officers and soldiers. This means only the members of the army who wear uniforms and devote their lives to the work. There are 2,000 paid officers.

One of the most important features of Commander Booth's work here has been the organization of an auxiliary league, which has 6,000 members, contributing $5 each a year. The league includes many persons of wealth and prominence who do not confine their contributions to their annual subscription, however, and this has enabled the army to support its members well and accumulate a good balance in the treasury. The amount on hand last March, according to the Treasurer's report, was $159,027.61, and the sum has increased since then.

SITE FOR HEINE MONUMENT

Aldermen Hurriedly Pass a Resolution Providing that the Fountain Be Accepted for Annexed District.

Vice President Windolph secured the passage of the following resolution at Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at the moment of adjournment, and when the few Aldermen who were still in the Council Chamber were paying little or no attention to what was going on outside of their own general orders:

Resolved, That the Hon. Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, be and is hereby authorized on behalf of the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City of New-York to accept the Loveley Fountain asked for by the citizens of the annexed district. And the Commissioner is further authorized to set apart and designate for the location such space in the Twenty-third or Twenty-fourth Ward as is in his judgment and discretion best adapted for it.

This resolution is directed toward securing a site for the Heine Monument which was once rejected by the Park Board at the suggestion of the Sculpture Society. Unless the Mayor vetoes the resolution so hurriedly put through by Mr. Windolph, Commissioner Haffen may, it is said, place the statue at the intersection of the proposed Grand Concourse and a transverse road running from Jerome Park, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The plans for this concourse include a square at this point and a fountain—cost $50,000. Mr. Haffen would rather get the Heine Monument for the square for nothing than pay $50,000.

It is understood that the Heine Monument Committee is in no way responsible for Mr. Windolph's resolution. Mr. Haffen wanted to draw up a resolution granting the permission "at the request of the Monument Committee," but the committee would not have this, and the resolution was submitted and passed in another form.

Some of the Aldermen said yesterday that they had no idea that they were voting on the Heine Monument. If the Mayor does not veto the resolution, which he must do unless he did not approve of the views of his Park Commissioners in rejecting this monument, the board may reconsider the work which it did with so much haste and with so little attention to business.

Bequests for Mission Societies.

The will of Henrietta Baker, who died on Jan. 4 at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday.

She left an estate valued at $30,000 in personal property, $2,000 of which is left to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and $2,000 to the New-York City Missionary and Tract Society. The residue of the estate is left to several sisters, nieces, and nephews.

Prince Wrede Not the Minister.

The statement that Prince Raoul Wrede, who recently arrived here from Europe, came to succeed Mr. Von Hengervar as Minister from Austria-Hungary at Washington was erroneous. Prince Wrede has simply been appointed First Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation in place of Mr. Alexander von Mezey, transferred to Rome, Italy.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general collection fund:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	$6,028.89
Madison Square, Presbyterian	420.73
Collegiate, Reformed, additional	60.00
St. Thomas's, Episcopal, additional	65.00
Congregation Bnai Jeshurun	50.00
St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Episcopal	38.76
Grace, Episcopal, additional	20.00
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian	20.00
St. Philip's, Episcopal	19.21
Emanuel, Baptist	5.00

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Produce Exchange	$430.00
John J. Emery	200.00
Through the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	125.00
Oswald Ottendorfer	100.00
Charles de Rham	50.00
Augustin Daly and members of his company	45.00
Stern, Falk & Co.	25.00
Samuel Riker	25.00
John T. Willets	25.00
Mrs. W. Atwill	25.00
Mrs. G. P. Williams	25.00
Mrs. Roswell Smith	25.00
Francis Louis Slade	25.00
William Oothout	25.00
Henry Keteltas	20.00
Thomas F. Jackson	20.00
Herman Bendix & Co. and employes	15.00
Employes of the Fifth Avenue Bank	11.00
Arthur, Mountain & Co.	10.00
Byam K. Stevens	10.00
C. H. Godfrey	10.00
Mrs. G. W. Ford	10.00
Mrs. Almira Greer	10.00

FROM THE FUR TRADE.
By Leopold Weil & Brothers.

Joseph Ullmann	$15.00
Leopold Weil & Brothers	15.00
T. Apfel & Co.	10.00
Phillips, Rolitzer & Co.	10.00
Samuel Sachs	10.00
Stake & Eldredge	10.00
Asch & Jaeckel	10.00
L. Cohn & Brothers	10.00
P. Weinberg & Co.	10.00
Becker & Martin	10.00
C. C. Shayne	10.00
A. Herzig, Sons & Co.	10.00
J. Steiner & Brothers	10.00
J. & A. Boskowitz	10.00
J. Ruszits Fur Company	10.00
J. Struck & Co.	10.00
A. Bowsky & Sons	10.00
Adolph Platky	10.00
In smaller amounts	35.00
Total	$225.00

Mrs. Ballington Booth,
Wife of the Salvation Army Commander.

BOTANICAL GARDEN WORK

Herbarium of Columbia College to be Placed in Museum.

YOUNG TREES AND SHRUBS GIVEN

What the Special Committee of the Board of Managers Has Accomplished—Educational Plan Already Under Way.

The botanical garden in Bronx Park is to begin with at least one fine collection. The excellent herbarium of Columbia College is to be placed in the museum of the garden as soon as that building is completed. The botanical library of the college will also be placed there.

This is one of the latest arrangements made by the committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the garden. The committee has for some time been in conference with the Trustees of the college. The agreement, it is thought, will greatly facilitate the work of both college and garden.

The garden has already a valuable contribution of young trees and shrubs, which was received from Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboreum.

William E. Dodge of the Special Committee of the Board of Managers reports that the work of his committee is being actively advanced, and that details of the plans will be reported probably at the next meeting of the board.

A special study has been made of the museum and glass houses, and the character and requirements of each. The position of the entrances and driveways was very largely determined under the advice of the late Calvert Vaux.

The draining of the ground occupied by the garden is an important consideration, and the relations to be preserved between the natural and artificial features of the landscape have been studied. It is hoped that the arrangements of the roads, the erection of at least one building and some of the permanent planting may be done during the coming year.

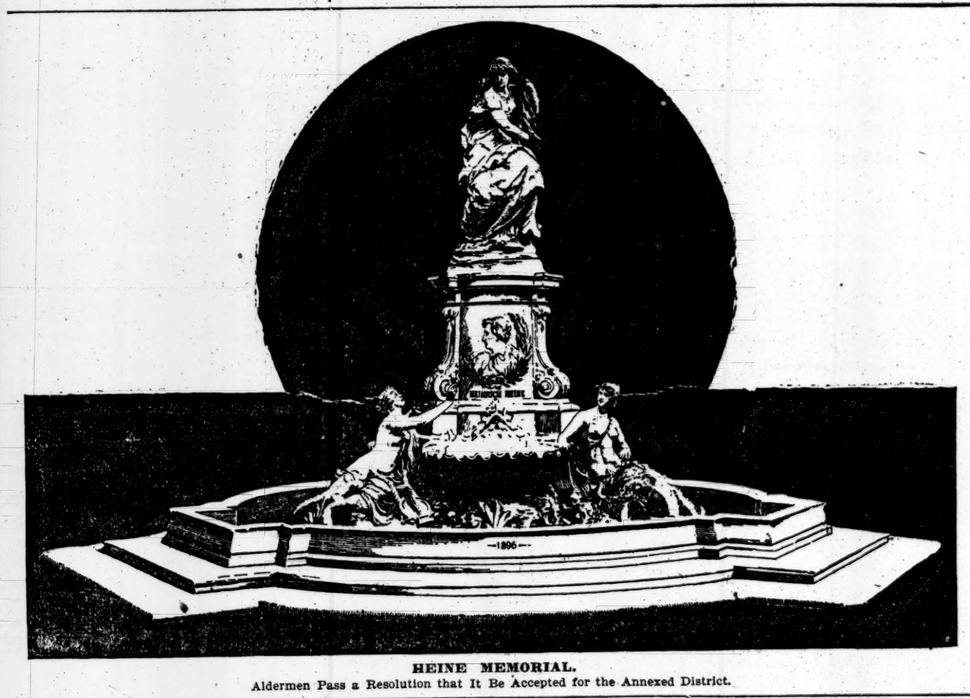
The scientific Directors of the garden, after spending the Spring and Summer in selecting the site of the garden, arranged to have a topographical survey of the tract, A. H. Napier to be the civil engineer. A map was to be drawn on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, with five-foot contours. Many difficulties in the field work and the death of Mr. Napier delayed the completion of the map until this month.

There is to be a seal for the garden, and the preparation for it is now being considered by a committee. The educational work of the garden has been begun. It was started by a committee of the scientific Directors, which put labels on the larger trees standing in the area. There are not less than 600 of these, of about 40 different kinds, excluding those forming the hemlock grove. About 100 have been marked, and labels are ready or in process of being made for some 200 more. The names thus displayed have been observed and studied by the large number of persons who visited the park during the Autumn. The work of affixing the labels will go on more rapidly as warm weather approaches.

The annual meeting of the corporation took place last Monday at the office of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The meeting of the Board of Managers followed. The corporation elected three new managers for a term of three years each. They were James A. Scrymser, William E. Dodge, and Charles F. Cox.

An amendment was made to the constitution providing that patrons, life members, and annual members, may be created by the Board of Managers and admitted on the payment of such sums as shall be approved and established by the board.

The officers of the board were re-elected. They are: President—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Vice President—Andrew Carnegie; Treasurer—J. Pierpont Morgan; Secretary—Prof. N. L. Britton.



HEINE MEMORIAL.
Aldermen Pass a Resolution that It Be Accepted for the Annexed District.

FREE WATER FOR JERSEY CITY

The Company Generous Because of the Limited Supply.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 15.—After a conference with city officials to-day, the Jersey City Water Company sent to the Water Board a letter stating that in view of the limited supply of water now furnished by the company, no charge will be made until arrangements have been made for a decided increase.

The company stated it had supposed, until last Friday, that the Pequannock main would carry about 45,000,000 gallons a day, and was surprised to learn that the main would deliver only a little over 35,000,000 gallons. On account of the demands of Newark and the towns which use the water, it is announced, not more than 12,000,000 gallons a day will be available for Jersey City during the ensuing year, in ordinary weather, and less than that amount in extremely cold weather.

The company will thoroughly examine the Pequannock main and may be able to increase its capacity. In any event, however, it will construct a second main from the Pequannock main to Belleville.

The contract does not require the delivery of water to Jersey City until April 12. Water will be delivered until then free of charge. From that time until the new main is finished the company offers a large rebate.

New-Jersey Willing to Help.

State Dairy Commissioner Maguire of New-Jersey called on President Wilson of the Health Board yesterday and talked over the question of purifying that part of New-York's milk supply that comes from New-Jersey. Mr. Maguire said that he was ready to give the New-York Board of Health any assistance he could. President Wilson said that he would send Inspectors to other places in New-Jersey than Secaucus, which has already been visited, to investigate the sanitary condition of the dairies.

Many Emigrants in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of emigrants arrived in the United States during December, 1895, was 18,164, and during December, 1894, 14,777. During the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1895, the arrivals numbered 324,542, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year, 242,983.

MAY TEST THE AWARD IN COURT

Objection to the Board of Education's Disposal of the Printing Contract—Committees Appointed.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon the report of the Supplies Committee awarding the contract for printing for 1896 to the John Polhemus Printing Company was adopted unanimously.

A representative of De Leeuw & Oppenheimer, a protesting firm, was present, and stated that, owing to the action of the board in awarding the contract to the John Polhemus Printing Company on a second bid, his firm would test the matter in the courts.

It was decided to suspend sessions in Grammar School No. 97 for thirty days, and hold half sessions in Grammar School No. 101 until the repairs in both schools are completed.

The contract for erecting a new school building at St. Ann's Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, was awarded to P. J. Walsh, at $250,000.

Commissioner Little presented a report from the Committee on Buildings relative to the new hall for the board, appropriating $1,500 from premiums derived from the sale of schoolhouse bonds for the payment of plans and specifications, the building to be put up at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, and at a cost of not over $400,000.

The budget for the ensuing school year amounts to $5,679,304.51. In addition to this $150,000 is given to Columbia and the College of the City of New-York, respectively.

Commissioner Strauss reported a resolution directing the Superintendent of Schools to instruct the Principals of grammar and primary schools as to their duties in faithfully complying with the law passed by the Legislature providing for the study of the effects of alcohol. There was some objection to the resolution, and when Commissioner Strauss said he had in preparation a bill to take the place of the present law the board adjourned to Saturday at 3 P. M., when it will be considered.

Committees were announced as follows:

Finance Committee—W. E. Wehrum, Chairman; Little, Hunt, Peaslee, and Rogers.

Instruction—Hunt, Chairman; Holt, Beneville, Huribut, and Andrews.

Buildings—Little, Chairman; Prentiss, Beneville, Wehrum, and Huribut.

Supplies—Peaslee, Chairman; Montant, Mack, Kelly, and Andrews.

Evening Schools—Rogers, Chairman; Mack, Kelly, Van Arsdale, and Meirowitz.

Nautical School—Mack, Chairman; Rogers, Kelly, Van Arsdale, and Meirowitz.

Sites—Van Arsdale, Chairman; Ketchum, McSweeney, Adams, and Meirowitz.

School System—Strauss, Chairman; Hubbell, Ketchum, Montant, and Adams.

Nomination of School Trustees—Holt, Chairmann; Hubbell, Prentiss, McSweeney, and Strauss.

EXPLOSION IN A CHIMNEY

MRS. RUHL NARROWLY ESCAPES INJURY FROM THE FLYING BRICKS.

She Believes It to Have Been the Work of a Rejected Suitor, Richard Tobin, Who Is Held for Examination.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ruhl, a widow, lives on the second floor of the double tenement 2,487 Second Avenue. She was busy about 6 o'clock yesterday morning getting ready for wash day, and had put the flat irons on the stove to heat, when the upper part of the chimney over the stove exploded, filling the room with flying pieces of brick, laths, and plaster.

Luckily, Mrs. Ruhl was standing out of the line of the explosion, and escaped without injury. When she recovered from her fright, she ran into the hallway screaming for help. Other tenants were aroused and followed her into her kitchen.

It was found that there was a hole four feet in diameter on the inner side of the chimney, and that on the outside a hole nearly as large had been blown in the wall, and that bricks had been hurled more than 100 feet away. Acting Captain Sheehan of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was called, and he came to the conclusion that the explosive had been wrapped in an oil-soaked newspaper, pieces of which were found, and dropped down the chimney.

Mrs. Ruhl was inclined to believe that the explosion was the work of a rejected suitor of hers, Richard Tobin, of 728 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who she said had threatened to kill her. The police immediately began a search for Tobin, who was found near the scene of the explosion and arrested.

Tobin was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Wentworth yesterday morning. He declared that he was innocent, but on an affidavit by Acting Captain Sheehan was held in $500 bail for examination to-day. Tobin said that he could prove a complete alibi.

Mrs. Ruhl was not examined by the Magistrate, but repeated her statement that Tobin had repeatedly threatened to kill her. She said that there had been a slight explosion in her store about two weeks ago.

The Acting Captain believes that a cartridge was used in the explosion, and as Tobin was a fireman on the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad he would have had access to such cartridges, which are sometimes used to warn trains in case of fog.

Determined to Keep Their Pastor.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican, Jan. 11.

Spontaneous manifestation of the sentiments of his congregation on the approaching loss of Rev. Kerr B. Tupper was witnessed last evening when about 300 of his parishioners dropped in on him at his residence, 1,521 Pearl Street, to file their earnest and affectionate protest against his departure. The movement had no further prearrangement than a casual suggestion and none of those who called on their beloved pastor last evening expected to meet more than a dozen others there on the same mission, yet it had spread so rapidly that by 9:30 o'clock fully 300 were present.

The meaning of the unexpected call was explained by L. B. Porter, F. C. Nichols, R. S. Roe, Mrs. A. J. Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Baker, and many others. They told Dr. Tupper he could not go, and that he must permit them to reconsider their action in accepting his resignation. Dr. Tupper was very much affected by this display of feeling, and said it shook his determination to accept the call to Philadelphia. He said he had not yet sent in his acceptance, and felt at the moment that he could not leave Denver.

WILL CONSULT SECRETARY LAMONT

East River Bridge Commission to Send a Committee to Washington.

The East River Bridge Commission held an open session yesterday afternoon at 49 Chambers Street.

It was reported by the Executive Committee that a sub-committee would go to Washington, D. C., to consult Secretary of War Lamont as soon as Col. Gillespie had passed upon the plans submitted to him.

The commission decided to retain Messrs. Parsons and Knight of the Brooklyn Traction Company as a board of electrical experts to devise plans for the tracking and service of motive power for the cars that will be operated on the bridge.

Engineer Buck reported that work was being pushed in his department and that borings had been made in the East River off Grand Street, so as to determine the depth, breadth, and general character of the foundations of the bridge.

The matter of the Hoye injunction is as it was, Justice Gaynor not having decided the matter yet.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a refined and competent young woman; understands all household work; desires permanent home in kind, Christian family; take up-stairs girl's place; best references. Miss Bell, 520 6th Av., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' best city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell., care of Mrs. D.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American-German woman, Protestant, as chambermaid or to assist with other work; to go out of the city. E., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; with best city references. A. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman in a private family; will assist with other work if required; best city references. Call in fancy store, 912 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires a place for a chambermaid and seamstress. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 43 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; two years' good city reference; no cards. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, orderly young girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting or other work. 331 West 85th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAND and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; or as parlormaid. 157 West 33d St., care Mrs. Ryan; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in small private family; references. Call Wednesday, 18 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 444 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing. 434 East 58th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. M. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, with best city reference. 80 East 65th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; city or country; best of reference from her last employer. 210 East 28th St., third flat; ring second bell.

COOK and WAITER.—By man and wife; Norwegians; good cook and waiter; to do work in a private family or institution. N., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a tidy young German; Protestant; good cook, excellent baker; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a tidy North German; good, economical cook; assist in washing; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts, pastry; best reference; last employer seen. 109 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook, knowing pastry, bread, desserts, husband as competent butler; private family; best references. D. E., 152 West 25th St.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable young woman as good cook and bread baker; willing to assist with washing; in private family; best reference. 405 Amsterdam Av., second floor.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as excellent cook in a private family; makes all soups, pastry, fine bread; last employer can be seen. M. K., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Protestant; carver, baker, desserts, game, soups, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; best references. 467 4th Av.

COOK.—By neat girl as excellent cook in private American family; wages, $25 to $30; city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 201 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a thorough, competent cook; understands her duties; best city reference. Address, two days, E. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in private family; good city reference. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By good French cook in nice family; speaks little English; best reference. Helene, 206 West 37th St.; no cards.

COOK or COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Highest references; London experience; French cookery. Mrs. C., 302 East 21st St.

COOK.—By competent German cook in American family; city references. 825 West 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; city or country; good reference; wages, $25. 306 West 39th St., ring four times.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant as cook; do plain washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By French girl as good cook; not speaking English. Marguerite, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; thoroughly understands all branches; competent to take full charge; city references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a Pennsylvania girls as good cook or housekeeper; reference. 610 2d Av., top floor; no cards.

COOK.—Competent in all branches of cooking and baking; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. Address 411 West 32d St.

COOK.—Respectable woman as competent cook in private family; good reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, 711 2d Av., Bell 14.

COOK.—By experienced cook; quiet family; no washing; good references. Advertiser, 56 West 28th St.; Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook and manager; personal city reference; wages, $50. C., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; three years' reference. 227 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; excellent references; no washing; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman in private family in apartment; willing to do little washing; best city reference. 313 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; has lived with some of the best families in the city. A. S., 108 West 39th St.; ring Lewis's bell.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish girl as cook and laundress in city; reference. Care Billman, 241 East 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By a willing young German girl as cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By day or week to cook luncheons or assist with dinners; best references. 208 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; personal reference. M. M., Room No. 2, 232 West 31st St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. J. D., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. 64 East 53d St., second bell.

COOK.—By good cook, with splendid city reference; North of Ireland girl. 1,601 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady leaving town wishes to recommend her woman as first-class laundress; by the day, or take one family's wash home; has every accommodation for washing. E. R., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; would like house or office cleaning by the day; best city reference. Mrs. Lawson, 530 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city reference; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; cut, fit, and remodel; or would act as visiting maid; terms, $1.50 per day. M., Box 24, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert stylish dressmaker a few more customers; excellent fit; going out by day. Miss B., 1,022 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl to do dressmaking by the day; cuts by McDowell system. Ring Chaill bell, 16 East 111th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together or separate for housework and chamberwork; honest, trustworthy; city or country; two and a half years' city reference. K. M., 137 East 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; in small private family; city or country; references, 343 West 32d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl to do general housework in small family in flat; by adults. 229 East 81st St., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework in private family, or care for children. 167 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 256 West 41st St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl; best personal city reference. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—As kitchenmaid in first-class American family; first-class references. W. Poss, 551 East 136th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl; best city reference. 410 West 36th St., Mannix's bell; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. A. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to very light chamberwork; no grown-up children; age, 35; first-class city references. F. M., 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable French-woman as lady's maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; first-class city reference. 409 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good French lady's maid and good dressmaker; best reference. Care Mrs. Charlot, 328 West 59th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced maid and seamstress, being long accustomed to packing and trading; possessing good references. Apply 65 West 21st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; understands dressmaking. 247 East 31st St., care of Mrs. Maher.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress and dressmaker; first-class city and Paris references. Hélene, 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as maid and seamstress for young ladies; two years' references. Cecile, 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young German girl as first-class laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuffs, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl to go out by the day as good laundress. 153 East 27th St, third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman to do laundry work or as good plain cook. 434 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. 224 East 51st St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; with best of reference. 205 West 76th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent infant's nurse; one year's city reference. 127 West 77th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable young woman (American) to wait on a lady and do plain sewing; operates; will travel; city or country; best reference. M. V. G., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman (American) for young or growing children; good sewer and operates; city or country; best reference. J. M. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thorough, competent nurse; do sewing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address, two days, K. H., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best reference. 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By Swedish young lady as nurse for an old or invalid lady; understands massage. Miller, 12 Commerce St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; in private family; six years in last place; best city reference. K. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; will accept engagements by day or week; personal references. ences. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a girl to take care of baby; takes entire charge; written and personal reference. 204 East 37th St.

TRAINED NURSE.—By competent woman to care for invalid lady or child; long experience; best city reference. 137 East 49th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent Canadian as parlor and chamber maid; would assist with children; four and five years' best reference. R. F., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a superior young girl as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best references. Minton, 1,594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German-American seamstress; plain dressmaking, children's dresses, all kinds family sewing; fine work by the day; reference. 1,028 2d Av., third bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her work; take a butler's place; five years' city references from last place. 64 West 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in American family; carves and can take butler's place if required; best city reference. M. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands her business; city or country; best of city reference. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress in small private family; best city reference. M. M., 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; no objection to apartments; good reference. 306 East 74th St., Shearer's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—First-class laundress; go to the country or seaside; family washing; month or week. 142 East 39th St.

WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman to wash, iron, or do housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, NORmal College graduate, would like position to read or write for a few hours daily. A. A., Box 10, 156 East 125th St.

KINDERGARTNERIN.—By a North German Kindergartnerin, who will be disengaged in about three weeks; takes entire charge of children; fine needlewoman; best city references; wages, $25. Competent, advertisement office, 1,338 3d Av.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatment at their residence by a graduate of experience, address M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St., Sunday and Tuesday.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent in his duties and good valet; sober and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. F. R., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; in small family, where active, steady young man is required; by competent young man; well recommended; lowest wages $35. Butler, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—German, 32 years, single, Protestant, where second man or parlormaid is kept; last employer can be seen. H. Jarck, 1,020 Avenue A.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By an English couple; wife as first-class cook; both thorough servants; city or country; good references. M. G., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent; sober, honest; first-class references. Lomer, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his business; wages, $45; best city references. T. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; first-class personal references. Address G. L., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box